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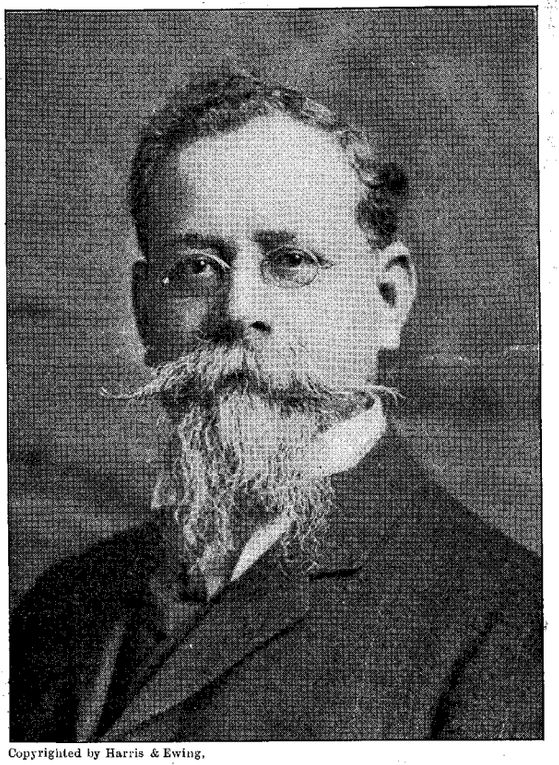
TOPICS OF THE DAY

MEDIATION AS A REMEDY FOR MEXICO

THE GROWING CONVICTION that this Government will not recognize an Administration founded upon murder, and that armed intervention is not to be considered save as a last resort, leads many of our newspapers to extend a cordial, tho not overconfident welcome to President Wilson's suggestion for friendly mediation in Mexico. This suggestion, as unofficially outlined by the Washington correspondents, is that the United States, through either a commission or a single commissioner, offer its good offices to both President Huerta and General Carranza, leaders of the strongest factions, to arrange for a cessation of hostilities and the holding of a fair election. "President Wilson's apparent hope," writes the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), "is that he will be able to get both factions to accept the mediatory offices of the United States, if the situation is not relieved sooner by the retirement of Huerta." In the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs also, a dispatch to the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.) tells us, "what is most favored at present is an immediate attempt at conciliation and mediation." And in the New York *Evening Post's* (Ind.) Washington correspondence we read:



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ALL HE ASKS IS MORE GUNS.

General Venustiano Carranza, Governor of Coahuila and most prominent of the anti-Huerta leaders, offers to pledge peace in Mexico within ninety days if the United States Government will let the Constitutionalists import arms and ammunition from this country. He disclaims presidential aspirations.

"Mediation, while a difficult policy to pursue, owing to the attitude of the Mexican leaders of all factions, possesses, according to reliable information, an advantage of which the President and his advisers desire to make the most while opportunity offers. This consists in placing upon Mexico herself the burden of solving her own difficulties without the necessity of intervention, friendly or otherwise, by any other Power. In clinging to the hope that this suggestion may be favorably received, the Administration believes that it will be in a splendid position to demonstrate to all factions in Mexico that the attitude of the United States is one of extreme friendliness, and that the sole desire of this country is to bring peace to Mexico without wounding the sensibilities of the people of that country by showing a single American uniform south of the Rio Grande."

Up to date, it is true, the mediation plan seems to have found no friends across the border. Thus agents of the Constitutionalists, or followers of General Carranza, consider it impracticable because, "while the United States Government was endeavoring to harmonize the differences between the parties, General Huerta would remain in control of the machinery of government in Mexico City" and "to that they will not consent." Huerta's attitude may be inferred from a Mexico City dispatch to the New York *Sun* (Ind.), declaring that "Government officials and private individuals are unanimously opposed to the plan for American mediation on the ground that it is incompatible with the national dignity."

Our own press, while admitting that there is probably slight prospect of Mexico accepting mediation, point out that the

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offer, even if rejected, can do no harm, and will at least stand on the record as one more evidence of our friendly intentions toward a distracted neighbor. "Is it not time for a friendly influence to be brought to bear?" asks one Texas paper, the San Antonio *Express* (Ind. Dem.), which repeats: "Is it not high time for steps to be taken leading to a guaranty to the people of Mexico that, by the ballot, at the election called for October 26, they will be enabled to settle to their own satisfaction the quarrels that are laying waste a wonderfully rich, long-suffering country?" "If such a proposition could be carried out successfully," remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), "it would, of course, be the ideal way out of a very serious problem," since

"It would release the Wilson Administration from its embarrassment of choosing between acknowledging Huerta or permitting the do-nothing policy to linger along the path which leads nowhere. It would give the opportunity to acquiesce in the result of the election, altho an election in Mexico is a farce, and it would permit Washington to say to the City of Mexico: 'You have a ruler. We acknowledge the legality of his position. Now we shall look to him for protection to American and all foreign interests. We shall hold your Government responsible.'"

"It may safely be assumed," thinks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), "that the Government has not abandoned its plan of mediation and will not abandon it as long as there is any chance whatever of successful resort to it." This Philadelphia paper goes on to say:

"Despite difficulties which appear, it is altogether probable that it will effect the solution. Certainly it will do so if there is any patriotism and integrity of purpose left in Mexico. The reestablishment of law and order by the Mexicans themselves, the vindication of the republican experiment, the preservation of the territorial *status quo*, the inauguration of a stable and responsible Government, these are the things the United States proposes and will insist upon. In that policy there will be universal acquiescence. Not intervention, but mediation; not imperialism for the United States, but Mexico for the Mexicans; not jingoism, but statesmanship—wherein will intelligent citizenship fail to commend the general plan?"

"Even tho failing, the offer of mediation will leave us in better position than we could hold without having made such an offer," remarks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), which adds: "What should follow its rejection by the Mexicans raises a new and interesting question in the case." "The peace plan is worth trying, and the situation can not be injured by the attempt," comments the Jersey City *Journal* (Ind.). "If the mediation plan fail, the possibility of intervention will still remain," notes the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), which adds:

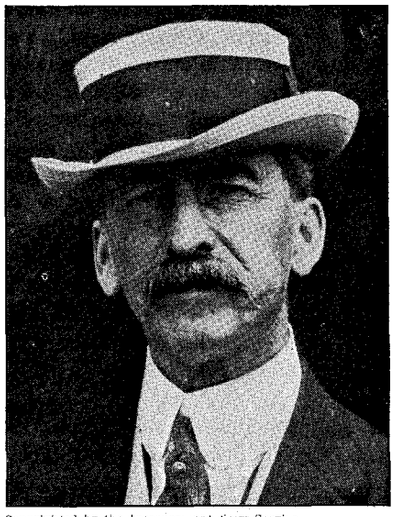
"Then, if we have to draw the sword of intervention, after exhausting all the resources of persuasion, we shall have the triple strength which is proverbially his 'who hath his quarrel just.'

"It may be freely admitted that it seems rather hopeless to talk of common action and constitutional methods to a people so cankered by mutual distrust and torn with strife as that of Mexico. But the saddest chapters of history are those which record the precious things that have been lost by lack of faith. It is one thing for factions to continue in a state of guerrilla warfare; it is quite another deliberately to refuse, before all the nations of the civilized world, an appeal from a friendly Power which takes for granted the essential soundness of Mexican respect for law and order and the genuine character of Mexican good faith."

"If not mediation in Mexico, what then?" asks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), which rejects alike the idea of "intervention and a war of conquest" and "a snapshot recognition of the beneficiary—if not the actual perpetrator—of a hideous murder." Among the skeptics regarding mediation we find the Washington *Star* (Ind.) and the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem). Says *The Star:*

"If a basis could be found for effective mediation between the contending factions, leading to the restoration of peace with some assurance of stability, the prestige of this country would be decidedly advanced. But the responsibilities of the United States would be correspondingly augmented, for a mediation such as that now proposed almost necessarily involves a supervision over the proceedings subsequent to the suspension of hostilities, virtually an American guaranty of a national election participated in by all the people and free from frauds of all kinds. Can the United States guarantee such an election? It is notorious that Mexican elections for many years have been tainted by fraud or conducted under federal coercion. Is it possible at this time to hold an election which all the people will attend and where all the votes will be fairly counted?

"But mediation is by no means assured of success in the first stages. It is stated with emphasis by representatives of both the Huerta régime and the so-called constitutionalists in opposition that no such intervention will be accepted. It may be that



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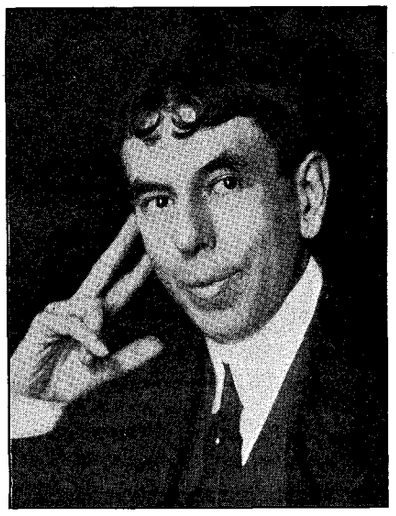
AMBASSADOR HENRY LANE WILSON.



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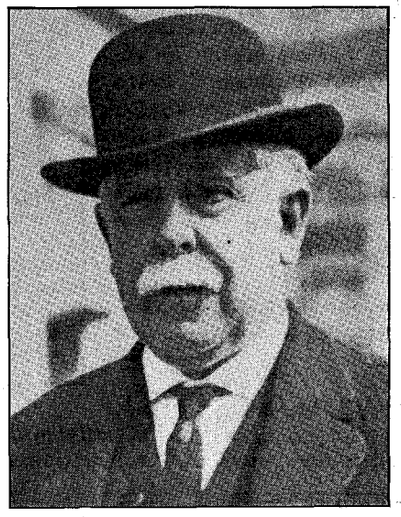

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REGINALDO F. DEL VALLE.

In Ambassador Wilson's first meeting with the reporters since his return from Mexico he is said to have exprest some resentment of the fact that the Administration, instead of leaning solely upon him for information concerning Mexican conditions, had employed two special investigators, Dr. Hale and Mr. del Valle. Dr. Hale is said to have reported to the President and Mr. del Valle to the Secretary of State, and their view of the situation is believed to differ in many respects from that of our Ambassador.

SPECIAL ADVISERS ON THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

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ARE HIS CONFETTI DAYS OVER?

This picture of President Huerta, showered with confetti, was taken on his first public appearance after the overthrow of Madero. On his right stands Felix Diaz, whom he appointed special Ambassador to Japan, and whose recall is rumored.

Huerta is afraid that under mediation he will lose his present position of advantage, while the constitutionalists are increasingly confident in his early downfall through the failure of his funds and the steadily rising tide of revolution. To offer mediation unasked by one or the other of the belligerents is a delicate undertaking. To propose it in the face of the known unwillingness of both sides would seem to be an invitation to repulse that may only add to the present embarrassments of the United States."

"However glittering in theory may be the President's purposes," agrees *The Eagle*, "there is scant assurance that they would withstand the test of operation," for "after the election the inalienable right of revolution would find immediate assertion, no matter what pledges were made to the contrary."

Other suggestions still urged in the press for bringing order out of chaos in Mexico are that we recognize the Huerta Government, thereby establishing its financial credit and enabling it to crush rebellion; that we lift the embargo against the exportation of arms from this country to the insurgent forces, thereby hastening the outcome of the conflict, whatever it may be; and that by an armed invasion of Mexico we take the task of restoring order into our own hands. There is also a rumor that Huerta will resign, but this does not seem to come from the Provisional President himself. It will be recalled, however, that a similar rumor concerning Madero preceded the collapse of his Administration. Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, recalled from his post in Mexico City to report on conditions there, discounts the rumor that Huerta would consent to resign, and suggests to the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs—according to the New York *World's* Washington correspondent—that the present *de facto* Government be recognized on the following terms:

"A specific promise that all claims of American citizens for injuries to themselves or damage to their property will be speedily and satisfactorily adjusted.

"An agreement to terminate the interminable disputes regarding the boundary line formed by the Colorado River and the ownership of San Chamusel Island in the Rio Grande.

"A definite obligation that an election be held October 26, or at the earliest possible date, for the election of a constitutional President, and that a Cabinet officer be selected to supervise the election whose character would promise fair dealing to the Constitutionalist forces."

Altho Ambassador Wilson rather shocked the press and the public by his undiplomatic discussion of Mexican matters on his first landing in New York, his four hours' interview with the Senate Committee is said to have made a very favorable impression on that body. While many editors are complaining that his attitude is more like that of Huerta's agent than of a representative of our Government, the Washington correspondents report that the Senators found him "without bias." He did, however, undertake to clear Huerta from the charge of assassination, declaring that friends and relatives of men who had been imprisoned and executed at Madero's orders were alone responsible for it. According to the New York *Tribune*—

"He told the committee that he had gone to Huerta five times with the German Minister to Mexico to demand that no harm should befall Madero, and that he had received Huerta's assurance that this would be done. He exprest the opinion that the former President had been assassinated by the followers of military leaders who had been executed by Madero and the fathers of several young men who had been shot by his order, but without the knowledge or consent of Huerta himself."

Turning to the possibility of intervention and armed invasion, we find in the New York *Evening Post* an estimate that the pacification of Mexico by this method would probably take an army of 250,000 men ten years, and would cost half a billion dollars and 50,000 men killed and injured. The same paper suggests that it would be cheaper to buy out every American investor in Mexico than to go to war in their behalf. Yet we find the New York *Army and Navy Journal*, a recognized organ of the United services, practically demanding immediate intervention, while the Washington *Army and Navy Register*, an equally responsible publication, also glimpses war on the horizon. *The Army and Navy Journal's* reading of public opinion differs markedly from that of the press in general. It says:

"No longer do members of Congress minimize the dangers of the situation. They have come into a full realization of the fact asserted in our columns from the first that the only solution of the problem is intervention by the United States. This is a sure indication that there is a general demand throughout the country for a more aggressive policy in dealing with Mexico. The statesmen on the Hill have their ears to the ground and respond readily to every wave of public sentiment. . . . . .

"The visit of Ambassador Wilson to Washington should strike the hour for reading Mexico as sharp a lesson as was read to Nicaragua a few months ago, when United States marines and bluejackets were landed to put an end to the terrors to which foreigners had been subjected during one of their fantastic local revolutions. It is doubtful whether the necessity for vigorous action was any more pronounced in the case of Nicaragua than it is now and has been for months in the case of Mexico. Indeed, it may be safely said that the Monroe Doctrine is more in danger from the unpunished terrorism practised by Mexicans than it ever was in Nicaragua."

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WHAT MEXICO NEEDS.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

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UNCLE SAM MAY DO SOME FANCY SEWING.
—French in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

THINGS NOT YET SEEN IN MEXICO.

A PLAN TO FREE THE INDIAN

OF ALL THINGS done or attempted in behalf of the Indian as a ward of the nation, the suggestion that we set him free is the newest solution of his problem and emanates from no less an authority than Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, who, as press reports say, advises Representative Scott Ferris, of Oklahoma, in a letter on the proposed investigation of the Indian Bureau that to set him free is "the greatest service we can do for the Indian," and adds that then "the Indian Bureau would be a vanishing bureau." In the judgment of Secretary Lane the Government has "no consistent philosophy either as to legislation or as to administration touching Indian affairs," and writing out of his own experience with the Indian Bureau, he says:

"I am satisfied from what examination I have made that there are tens of thousands of so-called Indians whose property, to a greater or less degree, is under the control of this Bureau, who are as competent to attend to their affairs as any men or women of the white race. There are thousands of others of the half-blood who are an expense to the Government, who should not be regarded as dependent, but who should be given their property and allowed to shift for themselves."

Secretary Lane's letter does not surprize the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), which credits him, in finding our administration of Indian affairs to be faulty, with making a discovery that has been made "by every Secretary of the Interior and every Commissioner of Indian Affairs from the first." We have made many mistakes, *The Inquirer* goes on to say, "not the least of which is leaving the actual administration of tribal affairs to agents" on a salary of $1,500 a year in a locality where prices are highest, and "then came the idea of sending men of benevolent impulses to the task," who did the best they could, which was not much, and it adds:

"Fortunately, a good share of the tribes are now wholly or semiindependent and the members own lands in severalty. But the 'wild' Indians of the Far West are still being cajoled and disciplined by agents who generally have had no experience with Indian affairs and who are powerless when they are efficient. Secretary Lane's proposal to erect a commission with plenary power to make changes in administration looks very well on paper, but Congress could hardly abdicate its functions, and many treaties intervene to prevent desirable changes."

If the Administration decides to back this commission project of Secretary Lane, *The Christian Science Monitor* says, it is to be hoped that the President will find "men of the caliber and courage needed who will be willing to serve," and it calls attention to a fact that it has repeatedly mentioned, namely, that:

"No bureau chief, with present limitations to his power, can carry out his policy. To him, as well as to subordinate officials on the reservations, there should be given authority commensurate with responsibility if the subtle attacks of covetous whites on the Indians' rights and properties are to be repulsed."

With all liberality consistent with fairness toward the race, the Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind.) is of the opinion that "there should be discrimination in the removal of the Federal guardianship," because—

"It is the testimony of thinking Indians themselves that there are some of their race who, if set free, would at once waste their possessions, if not ruin themselves in the bargain. The search for wrongs against the Indians that they may be corrected is entirely proper; and it is not unlikely that there are Indians who ought now to be set free that, by their own exertions, they may grow in strength."

Even more dubious of the Indian's capability for freedom is the New York *Herald*, which combats the plea made for him in published statements about the red man's individual possessions, and observes:

"It is true that some of the Indian tribes, as, for instance, the Osages, are among the most wealthy races in the world per capita. Unfortunately, however, the wealth of many of the red men is merely paper riches, in so far as it is of any material benefit to them and theirs, because the Government holds it to their credit as a sort of perpetual trust fund, which too often has been frittered away foolishly or maladministered through silly legislation of bureaucracy. On the other hand, the Indian who has obtained his property rights in fee immediately becomes a mark for the crafty spoilsman and grafter."

"Free the Indians," says the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) emphatically, which notes as one argument their financial strength, and continues with others:

"There is no prejudice because of race or color against the educated Indians; they intermarry freely with their white brethren, producing offspring that are approved by the anthropologists. Many aristocratic American families boast an intermixture of red Indian blood, and their members are tall, clean-

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limbed, and vigorous. The Indians on the reservations are rapidly equipping themselves with the white man's tools, purchasing cattle and horses, farming-implements, and stock. This class needs less the paternalism of the Government than encouragement to strike out for themselves as independent landholders and active participants in citizenship. The army of looters and grafters which has preyed upon the Indians' timber lands and leases is dwindling as the intelligence of their intended victims has steadily increased. It is time to set free the Indians from Government tutelage as fast as their bettered conditions warrant."

WORK OF THE I. W. W. IN PATERSON

THE LOSS of nearly $5,500,000 in wages by the striking silk-workers in Paterson, N. J., is laid at the door of the I. W. W. by its critics, who charge that Haywood and his fellow agitators led the 25,000 strikers to defeat in a hopeless campaign. Even the Paterson papers, however, compliment Haywood on his success in preventing violence among a class of strikers who would need little or no encouragement along that line, so that where the I. W. W. is blamed for one phase of its work in Paterson, it is praised for another. The struggle lasted 149 days and cost five human lives and ten millions in money, according to press reports, but the general impulse of editorial observers is to dwell, not on the statistics, but on the moral of "one of the most remarkable strikes in the history of the country," as it touches the mill-owner, the operative, the strike agitator. It would seem as if the economic facts were considered of sufficient eloquence in themselves—the huge wage-loss noted above, the manufacturers' loss in profits, reaching approximately the same amount, and the proportionate losses of landlords and storekeepers. About 2,500 workers are said to have left Paterson, about 2,000 men and women are blacklisted and will not be taken back to work, so that, all things considered, one report says, "it will take the city a year or two to recover from the shock," and the result of the effort, expense, sacrifice, and suffering involved is thus summed up by the neighboring Newark (N. J.) *Evening News:*

"In the ultimate, the Paterson strike was a failure from the strikers' standpoint, that is, so far as it concerned the forcing of the manufacturers to acquiesce to the strikers' demands. As an illustration of the power of the general strike, guided by agitators gifted in playing on the emotions of the masses, to tie up a great industry, that furnished by Paterson was an impressive one.

"As to the merits of the controversy over wages and hours, as presented in the strikers' specific grievances, nothing was settled. The victory for the manufacturers was a victory of organization and staying power, and its justice or injustice is left undecided."

A victory the strikers did gain, the Trenton *Times* observes somewhat ironically, which is, "a shortening of the working day, a concession that was offered at the beginning of the trouble," while the Newark *Evening Star*, addressing the thousands of workers "who have been under the spell of an alien organization that is a menace to the real interests of American labor," says admonishingly:

"These people can now reflect that they owe their misfortune to the organization that assumed control of the strike. That control made concessions impossible. Whatever the disposition of the employers, they could not surrender to the alien organization that was making war upon them. American spirit revolted at that, and surrender would mean that the Ettors and Quinlans would take charge of their mills and dictate their affairs."

A similar accusation of error against the strikers is put forth by the Newark *Sunday Call*, which points out that:

"The great blunder was the toleration of interference by the 'Industrial Workers of the World,' an alien organization, without knowledge of the business, not concerned in the local conditions, but desirous of obtaining a foothold in this section of the country, at any cost, for the benefit personally of a few leaders and for the advancement of a vague socialism, changeable upon demand. The interference of the I. W. W. instantly divorced public sympathy from the strikers, and made ultimate defeat a certainty. In this country, popular sentiment—really popular—settles most strikes. We do not wish to be construed as opposing the demands of the strikers as originally made. In many respects these were just, and the employing dyers were wrong in their resistance. But all possibility of a just agreement ended when the I. W. W. came in, and so the strike failed, and there is no compensation for the suffering caused and the long evils which will follow."

Certain editors outside the State of New Jersey are also severe in their reflections on the I. W. W., whose activities, thanks to the intelligence of the American workingman, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* informs us, are largely confined "to the more ignorant of the foreign element," and it adds that the

"FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE, BILL, BE REASONABLE!"
—Plaschke in the Louisville *Times*.

THE NEW TOY.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

ANYTHING TO KEEP THE LITTLE ONES QUIET.

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Paterson strike profits nobody except "the blatherskite and blood-sucking leaders," who, "having pumped Paterson dry," will now move on to some other place. In the view of the New York *World*, the strikers have been used "as pawns in a senseless class war," and the best hope the I. W. W. agitators can give them after "a futile and cruel strike" is that "they will return in six months, if need be, to make more trouble," while the New York *Herald* thinks that:

"If the Paterson experience results in opening the eyes of American workmen to the danger of following such leadership as that of Haywood and his associates the investment represented by loss of wages, piled-up debt, and untold suffering may not be so bad a one after all."

Paterson pays a high price in this experience, the New York *Journal of Commerce* maintains, "for the benefit of other communities which were liable to be similarly afflicted," and altho the offending I. W. W. leaders get off "virtually free of penalty," it is to be hoped "that their power for mischief is fatally broken," while the New York *Times*, according Paterson the meed of triumph for its twenty-two weeks of resistance, tells us of the I. W. W.:

"That organization aims, not at the improvement of the condition of laborers, but at the destruction of the state and the extinction of law. If it had triumphed in Paterson, it would have developed into a dangerous force with growing influence throughout the country. The firm stand of the Paterson officials and the business men of the city has tended to defeat an organization which is the avowed enemy of government, and the whole nation should be grateful to Paterson."

Quite different would be the story of the strike, the New York *Morning Telegraph* believes, "if the American Federation of Labor had handled the situation."

"Anarchist leaders" and "outlaws" are the terms applied to the Paterson strike leaders by the Albany *Evening Journal*, which, nevertheless, is insistent that now the strike is ended it is "the duty of the manufacturers" to consider how they may better conditions of their employees, because this main issue has been obscured by the character and policy of the powers behind the strike, and thus they can prove that "they and not the lawless trouble-makers are the real friends of the workers"; but, asks the New York *Globe*, looking at the other side of the shield, if these I. W. W. people are such a menace and so lawless, how does it happen that the Paterson (N. J.) *Press*, a constant and violent enemy of the strikers, now gives way to the following utterance?

"The strike has had one remarkable feature which the people of Paterson will never forget. It is, that altho many thousand workers stayed away from the mills for five months, not only was there practically no violence, but the rank and file of the strikers behaved themselves during a trying time in a manner that entitled them to admiration. *The Press* believes that this phase of the great strike of 1913 stands without a parallel in this or any other country."

The truth of the matter, in the judgment of *The Globe*, is that not the strikers, but the officials of Paterson, are the lawless ones, and it continues:

"Paterson is afflicted with anarchistic administration officers and with a judge and a public prosecutor who recall Jeffreys and his hanging-assistant. These stupid and wicked persons, when the strike began, thought to suppress it by breaking up peaceable meetings and preventing free speech and by making arbitrary arrests. The result has been the struggle has lasted five months and the estimated cost to the city is $5,000,000. As often as it was about to collapse the public authorities started it up again. . . . Is it strange that the workers of Paterson are bitter of heart?

"Lawlessness does not pay. It does not pay labor organizations, as they have discovered, and hence the advice of Haywood to his pickets, 'Keep your hands in your pockets!' Lawlessness does not pay in public officers, as Paterson's five months of purgatory abundantly prove."

LIQUOR TRAFFIC'S ANNUAL BALANCE

THE MARKED INCREASE in the consumption of alcoholic liquors and tobacco, as shown by the preliminary report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, even when set off against a decrease of 18,000 in the number of saloons, surprizes many who have been supposing that drinking was on the decline in recent years. Some writers consider the revelation in the report "a shame to the nation," while others find only an apparent and not an actual increase in the use of alcoholic beverages by the American people. The New York *Christian Work* (Undenom.) recalls that the figures show that more whisky and beer have been drunk and more tobacco used last year "than in any other yearly period of the nation's history," and quotes from the report the figures of consumption as follows: Of whisky and brandy, 143,300,000 gallons; of beer, 64,500,000 barrels; of cigars, 7,707,000,000; of cigarettes, 14,012,000,000; of snuff, 33,200,000 pounds, and of tobacco in other forms, 403,200,000 pounds.

This tobacco bill, the San Francisco *Chronicle* estimates, "runs up into hundreds of millions of dollars," while it sets the drink bill down in "the enormous sum" of $1,888,527,914, and infers that "the average critic of uneconomic tendencies" must wonder that "a people who waste nearly two billions and a half annually on drink and tobacco" should talk so loudly about the high cost of living. That the facts of the report, "unacceptable but real," can not be explained away is the terse if regretful admission of the Prohibitionist *Vindicator* (Franklin, Pa.), which tells us that, despite the accessions of "dry territory," the increase in drinking is going on in all parts of the country and thus offers a reason for it that it terms "perfectly clear":

"Nine-tenths of all these (prohibitory) laws are in the hands of administrative officials who will not enforce them. The statute-book is 'dry,' but the state-house and the court-house and the city-hall are 'wet.'"

In entire disagreement with *The Vindicator* is another Prohibitionist paper, *The American Issue*, official organ of the Anti-saloon League, which first of all notes that the "preliminary" report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is "subject to change" and "by no means gives the data by which conditions of the liquor business are actually represented." The full report will not be made public till December, *The Issue* adds, and thus explains the apparent increase:

"There is an overproduction of whisky. The bonded warehouses are full of it. In these warehouses a year ago there was stored 263,785,831 gallons, an increase of fourteen and a half millions over the previous year. Were every distillery in the country to close to-day there would be enough whisky in stock to meet the demands of the country for more than two and a half years. Under the law this liquor can remain in bond for eight years, and then it must be removed. When removed the Government tax is paid, and when this tax is paid Uncle Sam considers the liquor 'consumed.' The fact is that because of the tremendous overproduction much of this liquor 'consumed' is now lying in private warehouses. Remember also that the so-called 'consumption' includes liquor used in mechanical, pharmaceutical, and all other purposes, the consumption in these ways being largely on the increase."

From another standpoint a writer in the St. Louis *Christian Evangelist* (Undenom.), who contends that "the temperance wave is not receding, but deepening," argues that, within the last *biennium* twenty-five State legislatures have enacted more severe laws against the liquor traffic and "the National Government has given us the largest victories gained in that time through the enactment of the Webb Law, the riveting down of the anticanteen measure, the passage of the bill that so largely curtails the saloon business in Washington, and by

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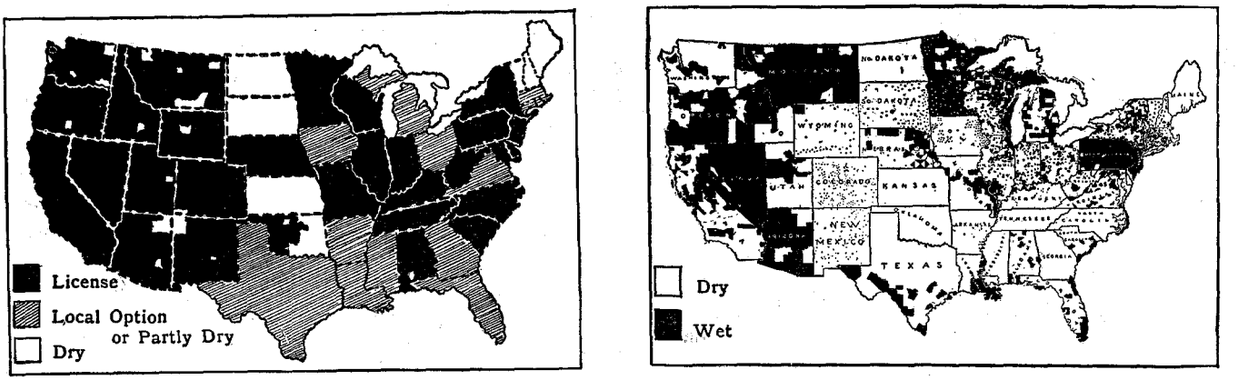

1893. JANUARY 1, 1913.

MAPS SHOWING THE INCREASE OF "DRY" TERRITORY IN TWENTY YEARS.

absolutely driving it out of the United States mails." Not law-making alone registers the greatest advances of the past five years, we learn from the same authority, for "law enforcement and the judicial treatment of the law mark greater progress because they make for the deep-founded security of the laws that are enacted and insure security to legislative victories yet to be won."

Further record of the campaign against the liquor traffic is to be found in an article by Dr. Ferdinand Cowle Iglehart in the American *Review of Reviews* for July, who says that altho the United States "is first as a beer-drinking nation, and second as a consumer of distilled spirits among the nations of the world, the liquor dealers of America are having a desperate fight for the life of their traffic," and he points out that:

"The saloon has been expelled from one-half of the population and from two-thirds of the geographical area of the country. In 1868 there were 3,500,000 people living in territory where the drink traffic had been outlawed; in 1900 the number had increased to 18,000,000; in 1908, or only eight years after, the number had doubled to 36,000,000, and to-day there are 46,029,750 persons, or a fraction over one-half of the population of the country, living in no-license territory. In the last five years the no-license population has increased a little over 10,000,000, which is more than 10 per cent. of the total population of the nation and 30 per cent. increase in the number living in 'dry' districts. Since 1868 the population of the country has doubled, while the number of inhabitants of 'dry' territory has increased over thirteenfold."

Even admitting that the antisaloon movement has suffered setbacks in certain States, this authority, who is superintendent of the Antisaloon League in New York City, can show a constant gain in the growth of prohibition conviction. He instances the influence of such National legislation as has been recorded above, and calls attention to the fact that after July 1 all saloons are barred from the Panama Canal Zone. He also notes particularly that "the prohibition States contain largely rural population," and sees the greatest strength of the liquor dealers in the large cities "despite the defeats they have suffered in the last fifteen years."

The reported increase in the consumption of whisky and beer is an eloquent condemnation of the "so-called reform wave," in the opinion of *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, and of "the drastic and unwise legislation that has resulted from it," because when—

"people are prohibited from buying whisky or beer by the glass, but are permitted to buy it by the bottle or the case, the inevitable result must be a larger consumption in consequence of such a statute. The average family in a 'dry' county or State buying its beer and whisky by the case will undoubtedly consume more beer and whisky than the average family residing in a 'wet' county or State where there is no necessity for keeping such supplies in the home."

The same paper adds that, during the greatest antiliquor movement ever known in this or any other country, which covers the past eighteen or twenty years, "the consumption of whisky and beer has increased from something like fifteen gallons per capita to something like twenty-one gallons per capita," and it predicts that, if the prohibition movement continues, "the United States in the matter of drinking will easily forge ahead of all other nations in the world."

THE STORE GIRL'S WAGE

AN EXHAUSTIVE, up-to-date study of working conditions in New York department stores, which is the product of an investigation lasting more than a year, appears in the mid-July issue of *The National Civic Federation Review* (New York), and is pronounced by the New York *Evening Post* to be "a report that will command confidence in all quarters."

Embodied in the report is a statement signed by thirty-seven representative men and women, "who are qualified to speak," and who believe gross injustice has been done department-store girls, and working girls in general, through comments "linking the wage-scale with the so-called 'white-slave' problem," and among the signers are: Jeremiah W. Jenks, Professor of Government, New York University; Graham Taylor, President Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, Chicago; Dr. Hubert Work, former President of American Medical Psychological Society, Pueblo, Colo.; C. R. Henderson, member of the Vice Commission of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; George J. Kneeland, Director of Investigation, the Vice Commission of Chicago, and Author of "Commercialized Prostitution in New York City"; Kate Waller Barrett, President National Florence Crittenton Mission, Alexandria, Va.; Sophie C. Barclay, Superintendent Margaret J. Bennett Home, Baltimore; M. Edith Campbell, Director The Schmidlapp Bureau for Women and Girls, Cincinnati; Katharine Bement Davis, Superintendent New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills, New York.

Nineteen firms, having twenty-two plants and a total in round numbers of 39,000 employees, of whom 22,000 are women, laid themselves willingly open to the inspection of the National Civic Federation's Welfare Department, and, through the Retail Dry Goods Association, at their own expense provided the investigators with a comprehensive analysis of their wage-scale by a firm of public accountants. Recommendations as to working hours, wages, and welfare work, resulting from this inquiry, *The Review* says, "apply to conditions under which not less than half a million saleswomen earn their daily bread in this country," while the general findings recorded may be thus summarized: First, department stores show a practical and growing interest in the social and physical well-being of their men and women employees. Second, the average wage paid women employees in New York department stores is "appreciably higher" than

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the average of "factories, mills, and like industries in which women are employed in that city," and this same average is "much higher than that of their small competitors and the thousands of retailers in the various lines of trade." Third, the nationally spread accusation that the low wage of women in the modern department store is responsible to a large degree for vice is combated with a host of obvious authorities.

The claim that socialism will cure white slavery by abolishing poverty is examined, *The Review* observing that "many of the statistics and much of the literature on the white-slave question to-day" are furnished by those who openly demand the overthrow of our industrial system. In reply it quotes as follows from a woman "who has suffered all the horrors of poverty, even to sleeping on the sidewalk with her mother":

"We have the fallen woman among the élite of the world as we have in the slums—among the overfed as often as among the underfed, among the wealthy and cultured as well as among the poor and illiterate. Immorality is not a thing of class.

"When one finds a fallen woman, one finds her so not because of low wages, want, and suffering, but because the germ is in her blood. I can call to mind at this minute ten girls whose confidence I had. They were all strong women between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, and represented different nationalities and various walks of life. Of these ten, whom the world classes among its unfortunate, none became so through actual want. Four were fond of liquor, and immorality followed; two were lazy and of strong sexual natures; two had loved and been deceived, and, feeling outraged and deprived of that love which to them seemed the one divine spark in their existence, they lost faith and became reckless; two were weak and craved love and attention—a perfectly normal desire. Legitimate channels were not open to them and the illegitimate followed. Of these ten only two actually sold themselves, and they were the two who were lazy."

Bad companions of their own sex bring about the ruin of many girls, Magistrate Henry W. Herbert, of the Women's Night Court, is quoted as saying in the New York *Sun*, and he explains that they lure their frailer sisters by showing off the finery they have come by so easily. Also he blames careless parents, while Brigadier Emma J. Boun, Superintendent of the Salvation Army's Women's Rescue Home, testifies:

"In my opinion, there is not the connection between vice and low wages that is generally supposed to exist. The low wage has an effect upon the general life in a certain way, but is not the thing that drives the girl into an evil life. So far as I can recall, I have never had an experience where I could trace the downfall of a girl directly to insufficient wages or poverty. I have been in this work for thirty years and have handled approximately fifteen hundred maternity and other cases."

Examining into the department stores themselves, the Federation finds that while in some of them there are women of loose character, "they are not to be considered as among those 'degraded' through such service"; and we are advised that "sometimes they take such employment as a cloak to give them 'social standing.'" On the other hand, we read of the great care shown by employers to safeguard the morals of their employees, men and women, and several instances of record are cited, a policy that means salvation to both parties, according to the words of one store superintendent, who says: "Putting aside all higher motives, employers realize that it is to their best interest to see to it that their employees are of a high moral standard."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

To keep track of Mrs. Pankhurst's sentence must take some bookkeeping.—*Springfield Republican.*

A Bostonian has written 7,109 words on the back of a postal card, but not in Bostonese.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Amos Pinchot says the bull-moose party now has two wings, thus explaining why it has been so long up in the air.—*Columbia State.*

Considering the performances of Messrs. Mulhall and Lamar, it is just as well for Dr. Cook that he retired when he did.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Not even grape juice, it seems, can keep the wolf from the door of a high public official who gets only $12,000 a year.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

It is claimed that Mrs. Pankhurst escaped from custody by using a double. The suggestion that there is another Mrs. Pankhurst is positively alarming.—*Washington Herald.*

Dr. Henry Van Dyke is to represent the Government in the Netherlands. Give President Wilson, who is himself a literary man, a little time and he will run all the poets out of this country.—*Southern Lumberman (Nashville).*

In some matters it is about time for the "girl of the period" to come to a full stop.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

Well, the New Haven has at last cut its Mellen, and strangely enough the yellow press approves.—*New York Telegraph.*

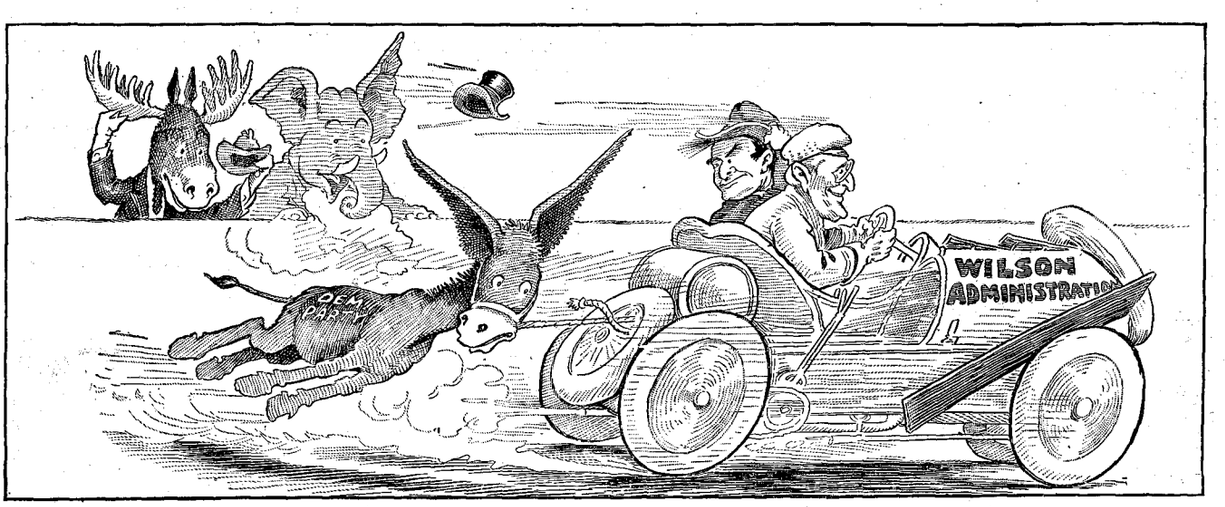
The Washington *Post* says "the White House is cooler than most places in Washington." The office-seekers have found it so.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Archdeacon Stuck wants to change the name of Mt. McKinley, and a modest blush suffuses the damask cheek of old Doc. Cook.—*Columbia State.*

The Mexican situation appears to have reached an impasse. The country won't be good until we recognize it, and we won't recognize it until it is good.—*Indianapolis News.*

The Italian inventor who declares he has discovered perpetual motion may be responsible for the martial activity transmitted from Italy to Turkey and from Turkey to the Balkans.—*New York Globe.*

If there have been any items in the papers about I. W. W. leaders being attracted into the harvest fields by the high wages offered farmhands, we must have overlooked 'em.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*



MECHANICIAN BRYAN—"YES, HE'S COMING."
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

SLAV MUTTERINGS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

THE EARTHQUAKE SHOCK of the Balkan War has sent a thrill through the discontented and jarring races of Austria-Hungary from Vienna and Budapest even to the southern provinces of Croatia and Slavonia. High hopes were raised in the Slav provinces in particular by the triumphs of Slavic arms, and they are asking why their part of the Monarchy can not be made an independent kingdom, like Albania. The moral influence of the Balkan triumph, says Ladislaus Borofs in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, has heartened the subject provinces of Austria proper to hope for greater influence, and the enthusiasm aroused by the manifestation of Slav power in the Balkans is growing to be a menace even to the imperial throne of Austria, whose Government has instituted the most stringent measures to repress dangerous manifestations of popular feeling among the Southern Slavs, a feeling which had only with difficulty been diverted from revolution at the time when Bosnia-Herzegovina was annexed by Austria. To quote the words of this writer:

"Everybody knows that the first victories in the Balkans were hailed with passionate joy by the 7,000,000 Southern Slavs of the Austro-Hungarian population. The Bosnian and Dalmatian representative assemblies as well as the Slavic members of the Imperial Parliament, and the papers representing them, plainly showed that their Slavic sentiments were not afraid or would not shrink from a conflict with their loyalty to the Empire. News came from Croatia that on the eve of the Balkan War the constitution had been suspended by Austria. The stringent measures that had been taken by the police and the censorship of the press that had been instituted generally among the Croats, who for some time hitherto had taken a hostile position against the Serbs, provoked a strong reactionary movement against the Government at Vienna. It is also significant that many trials for high treason against the Southern Slavs had taken place, and brilliant Southern Slavic officers of the Army belonging to the younger generation had been arrested during these trials. . . . Even before the Balkan War the Southern Slavs had entertained the view that the organization of the Monarchy, such as had been maintained with the cooperation of Germany and Hungary, was in a tottering condition. At this time tendencies toward a reorganization of the Empire originated in Vienna itself, which it was found impossible to check by suspending the Croatian constitution. This latter proceeding only bitterly incensed the Southern Slavs. But since the Balkan War these views have revived and have developed into threats, and the leaders of the reactionary movement against Austria contemplate with satisfaction the excitement roused by the thought of even further possibilities of change."

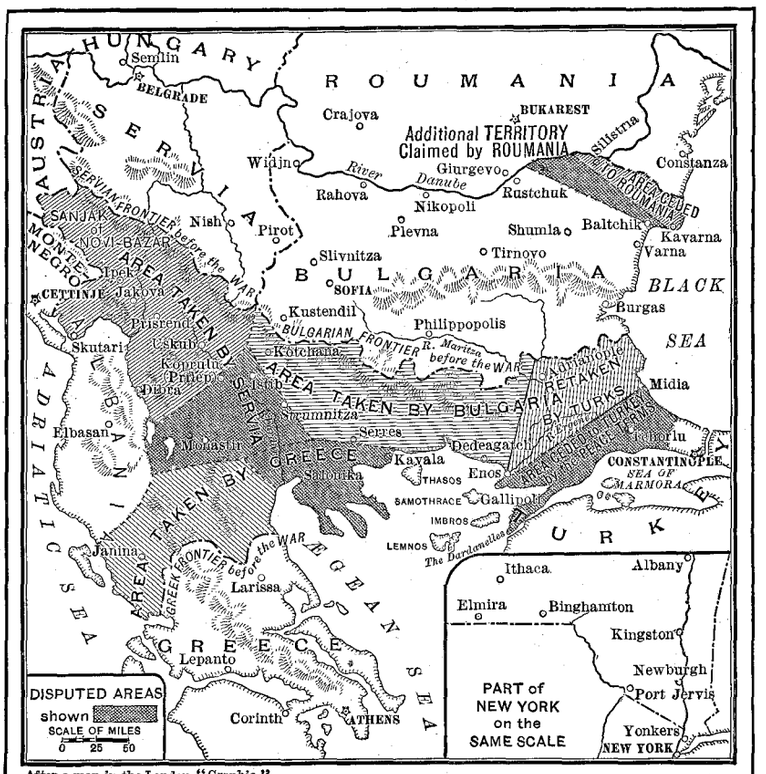
Austria at present, according to this writer, is walking upon ashes which conceal a latent fire. Or, to change the metaphor, the Emperor Francis Joseph resembles a charioteer whose three horses, Austria, Maygarian Hungary, and the Slavs, are pulling in different directions. All the many difficulties of Austria have been aggravated by the events of the Balkan War. As we read:

"The South Slavic question, which since the annexation of Bosnia has come more and more to the foreground of Austrian and Hungarian policy, has taken a new and pressing importance since the military vicissitudes on the Balkan Peninsula. The statesmen and politicians of both Austria and Hungary have every reason to consult together and to labor for a solution of this question, for the South Slavic question is a question which concerns in a very definite degree the destiny of the Hapsburg Empire."

The various peoples comprized in the Austrian Empire have never been satisfied with the treatment accorded them by the central Parliament at Vienna. The victories of their conationalists in the south prompt them to struggle for greater liberty and to hope that the Austrian Monarchy, which controls Hungary and its dependencies, may be only temporary and ultimately may result in an autonomous government for the Slav provinces:

"As a matter of fact, the Southern Slavs have good ground for believing that the present organization of the Monarchy is merely provisional. The question of the Southern Slavs has been left open for sixty years. Almost all the territories of the Southern Slavs, instead of being in control of their possessors, as independent members of the Empire, are merely the playthings of a provisional arrangement. Later, Bosnia and Herzegovina came under the same provisional system of government as that which obtained in the Southern Slavic territories. All the members of this confederation kept hoping that they could shake off this yoke of compulsion and that the hated provisional government would be changed into a fixt autonomy. Their wishes, of course, were prompted by their national aspirations."

As the close of the Balkan War has resulted in the proposed erection of another monarchy, that of Albania, so this writer



After a map in the London "Graphic."

THE DISPUTED AREAS,

Showing the territory gained by the Allies and the overlapping claims (in black) that started the conflict.

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thinks the provisional government established over the South Slavic provinces should terminate in their union under an autonomous monarchy. To quote his words:

"It is evident that the wishes and aspirations of the Southern Slavs would not violate the existing constitutions of Austria and Hungary, but would harmonize with the interests of the Monarchy and the promotion of its political evolution. It is equally clear that the union of Croatia, Dalmatia, and Bosnia might fittingly form a new kingdom to which all the liberties hitherto possest by the individual members should be conceded so that they should form under one monarchy a series of independent States."

DIPLOMACY,
A very ancient dance.
—*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

Then comes a kind of *sub-rosa* appeal to Germany, which would be benefited, we are assured, by such a course. This judicious and diplomatic appeal to ambitious Germany is thus guardedly worded:

"The national interests of Germany would also be served by such a Hapsburgian solution of the Croatian question. The German tongue is the ruling voice, the language of military command and of culture in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. All the people of this Monarchy recognize this language as the connecting link with German culture. While all non-Austrian Slavs are under the dominion of French culture, the Austrian Slavs and those Hungarians who adopt German culture speak German as a second language and obtain most of their books from Germany. Our Monarchy is without doubt the most powerful, the greatest, and the most devoted field for the expansion of German intellectualism, and German intellectualism would prove even from a political standpoint our support and mainstay."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TURKISH HATRED OF THE BULGAR

NEVER DID one nation view the humiliation of another with more satisfaction, perhaps, than is felt by Turkey as it sees Bulgaria swallow the bitter pill of defeat. The Constantinople papers now reaching us are full of stories of massacres by the Bulgars and of forecasts of Bulgarian downfall. The *Tanine*, the *Sabah*, and the *Tasviri Efkyar* unite in saying that the war among the Allies is precisely what they expected and predicted, and "will be of material and moral value to us." "To Europe these events are unexpected and disconcerting—to us they are a consolation." An understanding or secret treaty with Rumania is hinted at, by which Rumania was to attack Bulgaria upon the break-up of the Balkan League, and we are reminded that the peace treaty was only a preliminary one, leaving several important points unsettled. One point was the precise delimitation of the frontier; another was the assurance of protection to Mohammedans in the conquered territories. The war among the Allies was caused by disputes about frontiers, so that question is reopened; and the allegation of massacre reopens the other, and Turkey therefore feels that the entire Treaty of London is virtually torn up, leaving her free to take her own course.

CONVALESCENT.
The "Sick Man" is able to sit up and take a little nourishment.
—*The Herald* (Montreal)

A good idea of Turkish feeling toward Bulgaria is afforded by these paragraphs from the *Ikdam:*

"The roar of war is rising with increasing violence. The old national hatreds are fiercer than even our knowledge of conditions in Macedonia in recent years prepared us for. We said in the beginning that any permanent alliance between the Balkan states was inconceivable and impossible. And, in fact, when their temporary alliance met with success, what did Greece gain? Part of Epirus, some islands, Salonika, and Macedonia to fight over, with a long, imperiled frontier on the side of Bulgaria, accentuating the old national hatreds. And Greece can never in the long run be a match for Bulgaria. The Greeks are a more refined and cultured people, but unequal to the Bulgarians in the rough clash and crash of war. The lands the Greeks have conquered will always be exposed to the danger of aggression on the part of her old enemy, Bulgaria, while in the lands conquered and ruled over by Bulgaria, Greeks will have no hope of justice, or even of retaining their present possessions. No other race can be suffered to prosper under Bulgarian rule. Tho under an administration they did not love, yet the Greeks in Rumelia under Ottoman rule preserved unchallenged their Greek nationality in all respects. . . . . .

"At the time of our first defeats one of my Greek neighbors said to me, 'Do you suppose that any Greek who is intelligent and wide-awake is pleased over an alliance with these Balkan States? By no means. The Byzantine Empire did not go entirely out of existence four and a half centuries ago. From Constantinople westward, everywhere the Greeks preserved their national existence; they did not lose, they gained; they did not decrease, they increased. Let them pass under Bulgarian rule, what will remain of the Greeks, of anything Greek? Anything Greece gains from Epirus or from the islands will be more than counterbalanced by losses here.' If this judgment is not now justified, it soon will be; the harm Greece will by and by suffer from the Balkan alliance will be as great as that the Ottomans have suffered. Be the Bulgarians victorious or defeated for the moment, in course of time they will grow strong again, and will overbear the Greeks.

"While pointing out the mistakes the Greeks have made, we see our own mistakes also; we ought to have made the unnatural alliance impossible; we lacked political sagacity. We can not sketch a political plan for our statesmen to pursue. But we do know that the Balkan alliance has been a calamity for us, and the breaking up of that alliance is a blessing."

Reporting a Bulgarian massacre of the entire Mussulman population of Kalkish, the *Tanine* exclaims:

"Behold an example of the indescribable violence and brutality of the Bulgarians! Their accurst blood-lust brooks no restraint. A mania for massacre drives them on, such is the brutal, bloodthirsty Bulgar. Can our Government now continue to maintain its attitude of dignified patience? Under the challenge of what was done at Kalkish will it remain silent? As one individual Ottoman, we boldly answer, No!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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A RUSSIAN THREAT TO TURKEY

THE NEW DEVELOPMENTS in the Balkan Peninsula are very discouraging to Russia, who expected to use the Balkan League to further her designs upon the Dardanelles. But the League is disrupted and Russia has lost all hope of gaining anything with the aid of the former Balkan Allies, and is now turning to Turkey herself. In an article, which probably was inspired, the semiofficial *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), commenting upon certain utterances of Taalat-Bey, the Turkish Minister of the Interior, concerning the relations between Russia and Turkey, warns the Turk that his hope of future peace lies in gratifying Russian wishes, particularly the wish for the opening of the Dardanelles. Here is St. Petersburg's message to Constantinople:

"A policy based upon hostility toward Russia has always led the Ottoman Empire to great failures. In her contest with Russia Turkey suffered defeat every time matters reached an open conflict. At the same time, her friends, for services rendered her, gradually despoiled her of her territory. For a false political system the Ottoman Empire has thus had to pay a double penalty. And the bills of her friends, allies, and protectors have always exceeded the direct loss from the conflict with Russia. The loss of Algiers, Egypt, the Sudan, Tripoli, Cyrenaica—that is the heavy price Turkey has had to pay for the good services rendered her at different times by her friends. The great national debt which Turkey contracted for the struggle with Russia completes the picture of the insensate policy which the changing rulers of the Ottoman Empire have followed with regard to Russia.

"The absurdity of such a system is obvious. Is it not clear that if Turkey should heed the demands of Russia and duly satisfy them—for which neither material sacrifices nor concessions injuring her national dignity are required—she would not present now a sad relic of past greatness. Taalat-Bey, we presume, is not the first of Turkish statesmen who clearly saw the absurdity of a policy based on hostility toward Russia. Nevertheless, Turkey stubbornly continued for decades the same old imprudent game. . . . . .

"The Balkan War offered a new and striking proof of the complete bankruptcy of the Turkish policy founded on distrust of Russia and hostility toward Slavdom. While the memories of the defeat are still fresh, there can be found some people who see the plain truth. But even at this moment the number of such people is small, and it is hardly within their powers to turn the lagging Turkish thought from the dangerous old road. . . . . .

"The situation of both parties would be simpler and easier if the Ottoman Government should adopt the view of Taalat-Bey on the substance of the Russo-Turkish relations. Unfortunately, it is difficult to hope for it. To intelligent people who are not afflicted with incurable blindness it is clear, and must have been so for the last hundred years, that Turkey can exist only when leaning upon Russia, and not antagonizing her. The Ottoman Empire, however, has continued with inexplicable stubbornness to engage Russia in conflicts time and again. Each time Turkey lost some piece of territory, but all those lessons have served no purpose."

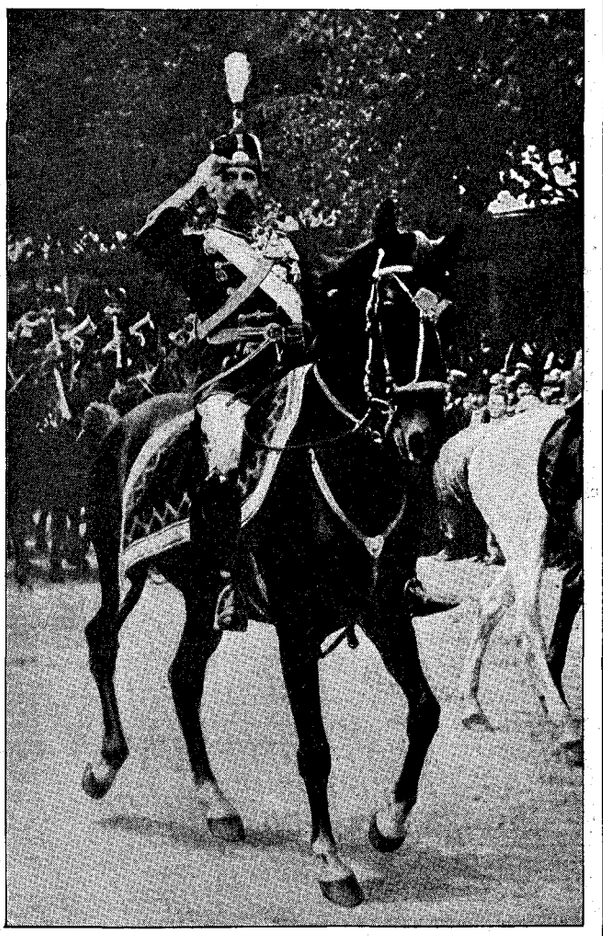
Then comes the plain warning that Russia means to open the Dardanelles, whether Turkey likes it or not:

"Russia did not turn the last Turkish misfortune to her advantage. We frankly declare that we regret it. With little effort Russia might have solved once for all the historical problem—to secure for the south of our Fatherland a free exit to the Mediterranean Sea. Russia can not renounce this aim. Sooner or later, with the consent of Turkey or against it, this problem will be solved. . . . . .

"If the Turkish statesmen will form a clear conception of the significance of an outlet to the sea to Russia, the Turkish policy will be to secure the support of Russia, and not to contend with her. Then it will not be necessary for Russia to step over Turkey in order to attain her aim, and cordial Russo-Turkish relations may be considered guaranteed. If, however, in this fundamental question the Turkish policy will follow the old line, the era of misfortunes of the Ottoman Empire can not be considered ended. By artful speeches . . . and unfulfilled promises . . . it is impossible to stop the mighty movement of Russia toward the open sea. Not resisting it, Turkey can preserve her last dominions in Europe and insure peace in Asia Minor. Opposing it, she exposes herself to further catastrophes."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MEXICO'S DESIRE FOR PEACE WITH US

WHILE THE FIRE-EATERS of Mexico breathe threatenings and slaughter against the United States, equally incensed at Washington's non-recognition of the Huerta Government and at the contemptuous editorial utterances and cartoons of the American newspapers, a much more moderate tone prevails throughout the higher section of the Spanish-American press of Mexico City. Mr. Calero, ex-Ambassador, counsels "a prudent and patriotic pride" on the part of Mexicans toward the United States, and the *Pais* (City of Mexico), an able but somewhat volcanic organ, deprecates the risk its country would run in staking its independence in a futile contest with an adversary of overwhelming power. Hence we read:



LEADER OF RUMANIA'S INVASION.

This generalissimo of a bloodless war is Crown Prince Ferdinand of Rumania, whose penetration of the Bulgarian Ferdinand's Kingdom was met by a policy of non-resistance.

"Mexico ought not to provoke war with the United States, simply because we should be compromising our nationality as a free people. . . . . .

"A war with the United States is not a matter to be settled in a burst of popular feeling, for our independence is at stake; and if, owing to oversensitiveness on the point of honor, an attack be made upon Americans, war will come, intervention will be a fact, and we shall have to lament then the horrors of a war, fiercer and more bitter than any other, only because

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we did not know how to be calm and prudent and because we gave loose rein to an unreflecting patriotic sentiment."

A spark from the prairie-fire of popular indignation in Mexico may set the conflagration of war raging with thoughtless and inconsequent fury. The Franco-Prussian War with all its "awful consequences" should be a warning to us, declares the *Diario del Hogar*, and it adds:

"Irascibility, lack of reflection in sentiments, sympathies, or aversions, loud and angry voices, may pass in the multitude, but not in the directing classes, and certainly not in the press, which ought to be an element of order, and never to forget its high and weighty rôle. This is what we ask and expect from all our colleagues."

While claiming that the United States has no excuse for its failure to recognize the Huerta Government as it recognized that of Porfirio Diaz in 1877, *The Mexican Herald* speaks very practically and to the point as follows:

"It is now no time for fine-spun scruples. Mexico is like a house on fire, and prompt action is necessary. We are all of us, theoretically at least, in favor of strictly constitutional government, but looking at things as they really are, no sensible man will say that a strict adherence to the constitution is practicable. The prospect of a fair Presidential election in existing circumstances, or even, as the case may be, by the last of October, is decidedly dubious.

"The crying need of Mexico is a firm and progressive administration of affairs, in order that honest and well-disposed citizens may attend to their business, and that all those who have suffered by the civil war may undertake the restoration of their shattered fortunes. And the only hope of the realization of this modest program lies in backing up the existing Federal Administration."

Americans in Mexico should not be treated as enemies, but as guests of the Mexican people, urges the *Nacion*. "There is no matter more serious than the rupture of international relations," it declares, and puts forth the plea of hospitality toward the Americans, altho "citizens of a hostile nation." The right way to treat foreigners settled in Mexico is thus outlined:

"Our guests from the North ought now more than ever to receive at our hands the respect and consideration which they expect in a cultured nation. Anything done or said to the contrary, any outbreak of impudence or false patriotism, would be neither judicious nor patriotic, much less Christian."

The United States can not but regard us with aversion and disgust, declares the *Independiente*, if we allow popular feeling against that country to burst out into excesses of various sorts, ending in conflict and the bloodshed of necessary repression. It proceeds:

"We shall cease to be considered as a people overwhelmed by our own misfortunes, a prey to conflicting political interests, and shall be regarded as an enemy whose traditional antipathy, formerly dormant, becomes changed into an attitude of active aggression.

"And this is the grave, the horrible danger of the present moment. We are almost on the threshold of a war with the colossus of the North, a war in which Mexican heroism might make brilliant pages, but which would entail unheard-of sacrifices in lives and property, the paralysis of all vital sources of wealth, and consequences of incalculable moment."

Mexico knows that the ruling classes in the United States are not looking for war and annexation, and should preserve its self-control and equanimity as the best measure for safety, declares the *Tribuna*, which adds:

"We are firmly convinced that the immense majority of the American people are opposed to war with our country, and we are reluctant to believe that President Wilson and his Cabinet desire it. The only persons that preach it are some yellow newspapers, two or three shady politicians, and some Southern filibusters. Let us not give occasion for such a war by ill-advised acts. Let us maintain our dignified and serene attitude, the attitude which patriotism requires of us."

DECAY OF SUFFRAGETTISM

THE NIGHTMARE of suffragettism is believed by many to be nearing its end in England. Votes for men have been won by violence more often than not, but votes for women seem to require, appropriately perhaps, a sweet reasonableness in being winsome, and succeed better where milder methods are used. The London *Daily Mail* is almost exultant. "Only forty wild women left!" it exclaims, speaking of "the suffragette collapse," for a fair estimate of "the number of fanatics of the incendiary and dangerous kind" is officially estimated to be even "fewer than two score." The following figures are then given:

"The army of women who formerly broke windows and befouled letter-boxes has disappeared. Militancy is now confined to the leaders and the few wild women referred to above. Fifteen months ago there were 204 suffragettes under sentence for militant outrages; to-day there are only 21, including 12 who are temporarily released under the Cat and Mouse Act. Of the 9 in prison 7 are taking their food regularly. The 21 comprize the leaders and a few half-mad, fanatical women who would commit any outrage. A year ago the staff at the central offices of the Women's Social and Political Union numbered more than 200. Now fewer than 50 are engaged."

The sinews of war, too, have failed. Money, fine clothes, and social recognition are no longer lavished on those whose only apparent merit lay in their fearless and persistent utterance of the war-cry, "Votes for Women."

"Subscriptions generally have fallen off, and the union now has to rely on a few wealthy subscribers who come to give it aid in difficulties. The expense of maintaining the organization in full working order is over £500 a week. Above all, the flow of subscriptions from erstwhile sympathizers up and down the country has ceased, largely because of Mr. Bodkin's warning that subscribers might be liable to prosecution, and because of the fear that the funds of the union might be liable for damage committed by militants. Hence the present desperate appeals for money. The police authorities do not believe that any extensive suffragette 'arsenals' now exist in London, or that there is any wide-spread suffragette plot against public safety."

Mr. Asquith's ministry have, for the present Parliament, at least, washed their hands of the movement, and the same paper informs us:

"In the House of Commons, writes our parliamentary correspondent, even the supporters of women's suffrage believe that the issue is killed for the lifetime of the present Parliament, while the opponents think it can not be raised again with any remote hope of success for a long period of years.

"A remarkable change has been made apparent lately in the temper of local Liberal organizations in the matter. No resolutions in favor of women-suffrage are now being sent up from these to the National Liberal Federation, whereas formerly there were many. A number of local women's Liberal associations have also changed their corporate opinions from pro to anti on the issue.

"Among prominent Liberals throughout the Kingdom a careful and extensive inquiry has been conducted as to their views, and the returns show that there is a majority of two to one against granting the vote to women. In face of this change of feeling, Liberal members who were once supporters of the movement are now apathetic."

This, however, by no means signifies that the movement for women's suffrage is dead in England. Quite the contrary is the case. The London *Daily Chronicle* announces "the formation of the first Liberal organization founded solely for the extension of the suffrage to women."

"Henceforth these workers, and those Liberal women throughout the country who agree with them, will refuse to regard a candidate as a Liberal candidate who is opposed to women enjoying political freedom, and will not assist his return to Parliament. . . . . .

"The new movement will receive a large measure of support, and is calculated to help candidates who have an 'open mind' on 'votes for women' to come to a definite decision."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

FOOD AND COMPLEXION

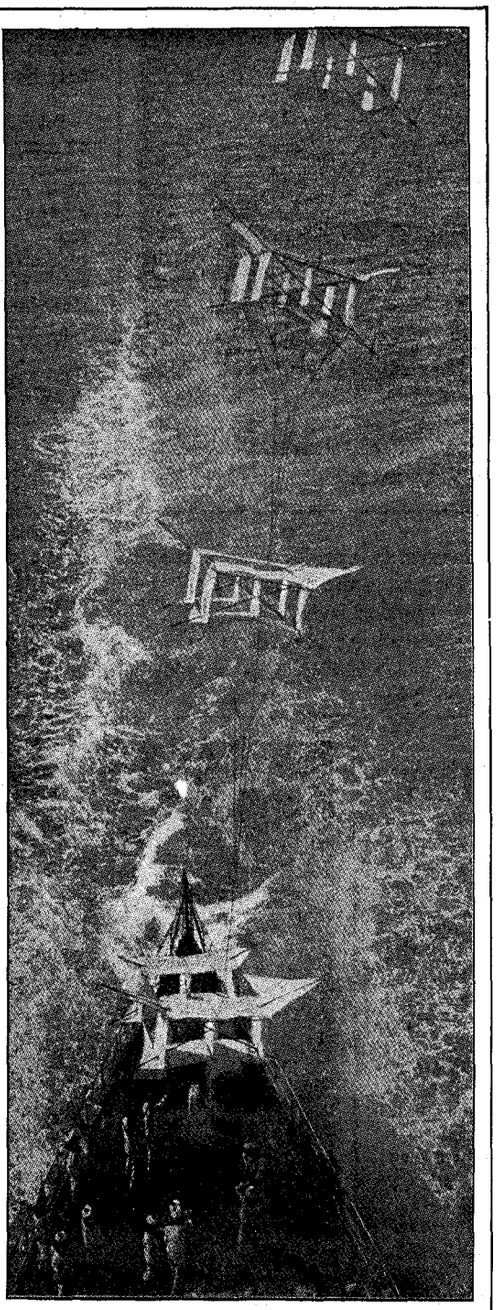
ONE DISCONTENTED with Nature's gifts can scarcely make himself (or herself) blond or brunette at will simply by regulating his (or her) diet. Recent experiments show, however, that in the lower animals food may have an important influence in determining bodily color. Sometimes this influence is temporary, and the color fades when the food stops. In other cases it is permanent. Tadpoles form the subjects of the latest experiments, some of which have been carried out in this country, in the laboratories of the University of California. A writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, June 28) tells us that Dr. Johnson, of that institution, has been trying to ascertain what are the factors that influence the production of pigment in the larvæ of frogs and tree-toads. We read:

"Several years ago, Tornier (1907–08) found that the pigmentation of larvæ is directly dependent on the quantity of nutriment. The larvæ that receive but little nourishment, such as algæ and bits of fish, were slightly or not at all colored; by increasing the ration the tint of the skin could be modified, running from white to black, through yellow, red, and gray. Comparable effects have been obtained by suppressing part of the vitellus of the egg. Also, by lessening the nutriment we may change, little by little, well nourished black larvæ into brown, red, gray, and finally white ones. According to Tornier, not only does abundant nutriment produce a considerable development of pigment in the chromatophores, but also the granules of chromatophores behave like reserve substances in case of inanition.

"Nevertheless, the experiments of Johnson on tadpoles do not seem to confirm the notion of a direct connection between abundance of nutriment and pigmentation. This author shows that tadpoles, small, medium, or large, well nourished or starved, are all of the same color. . . . But altho the quantity of nutriment seems to have no influence on the color, it may be changed by varying the kind of food.

"Long ago, Darwin and Wallace noticed the influence of divers food substances on pigmentation. Natives of the Amazon region feed the common parrakeet with fat of the large silurians and the plumage then turns a magnificent red and yellow.

"In the Malay archipelago the plumage of another parrakeet is similarly modified, changing it into so-called 'royal lory.' When they are fed with rice, which is their habitual food, their plumage retains its natural color. The fact that canaries become red when fed on cayenne pepper is well known. Johnson's experiments show also that the coloration of tadpoles varies with their food. . . . In all cases, tadpoles fed on yolk of egg were always less pigmented than others. . . . In the organism of the tadpole the lecithin [a component of the yolk] acts . . . to prevent the formation of pigment, which indicates that agents which inhibit or modify the formation of pigment may be introduced into the organism with food."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



NAVAL KITES,

Flying from the stern of the French Cruiser *Edgar Quinet*, which is steaming at full speed.

KITES IN NAVAL WAR

KITES are to form part of the regular equipment of French warships hereafter, being classed as aeronautic apparatus with aeroplanes and dirigibles. They will be powerful enough to take up an observer and will be used for purposes of military observation, for which, we are told, they are vastly superior to balloons. The greater the wind the more easily they are handled, says a writer in *L'Illustration* (Paris, July 5):

"The mounted kites of Captain Saconney . . . have been used by the [French] Army for some months. After a long series of experiments, they are also to be used by the Navy, which has laid out an aeronautic program, as follows:

"The use of aeroplanes is to be limited to coast-defense—the only case where the aviator always finds in a calm roadstead a surface to start from and one to land on. Dirigibles of great radius of action will be utilized for naval scouting. Recourse will be had to the kite for lighting the squadron as a whole and for surveying a foreign blockaded coast.

"The kite has the advantage that the wind, the great enemy of other aerial devices, facilitates its evolutions. If the weather is calm, the ship makes its own wind by its motion. A speed of 18 knots is necessary to elevate the observer, and cruisers of the *Edgar Quinet* type can make 24 knots.

"These kites, dismounted and stowed away in some corner, can be mounted five minutes after being brought to the bridge of the ship; while this is being done another party makes ready the apparatus for sending up. There are required 15 minutes for sending, getting ready the basket, and installing the observer, who remains connected with the ship by telephone. Five minutes is necessary for an ascension of 1,000 feet. Ten suffice for hauling in the rig and stowing it away.

"This new material, which has been tested on a great scale at the Bouches de Bonifacio by the cruiser *Edgar Quinet*, has given perfect satisfaction."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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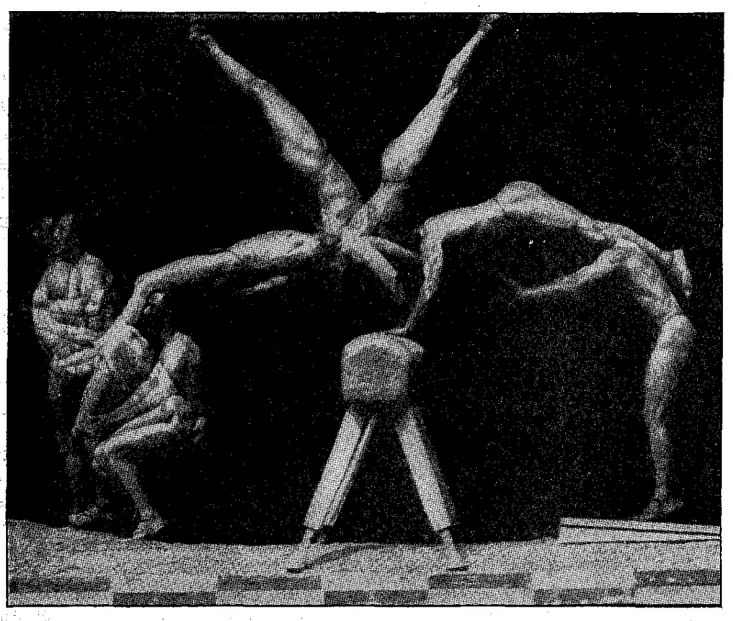
DISSECTED MOTIONS

INTERESTING RESULTS, yielded by the Marey apparatus for analyzing movements, are shown in *The Illustrated London News*, which remarks that such a splitting-up of motions, it seems almost superfluous to point out, is of very considerable value, quite apart from the interest it provides for the merely curious. The man of science comparing the human animal with others; the doctor studying the human body; the anatomist; the artist who works from the life, all can not fail to give thanks to the inventor of a device which enables the human eye to see details it is impossible for it to see in the ordinary way. We read on:



A HANDSPRING DISSECTED.

"A movement is visualized by man, as it were, roughly; for the simple reason that images are retained for an appreciable time on the retina, and so, under our conditions of vision, merge into one another and make a whole as we know it, just as the separate images in the old zoetrope blended when the wheel was turned with sufficient speed. The same fact is the basis of the moving picture, in which image merging into image gives the impression of continuous movement; but the moving picture can not be said to analyze movement really to any great extent, unless the pictures be shown very slowly.

"The Marey apparatus permits the taking of moving pictures slowly and on a single plate, so that the movements, instead of being photographed so many times in a second that when they are shown in very rapid succession on a screen they appear as they do to the human eye in the ordinary way, are photographed at a so much lower rate of speed that they divide a given movement—such as a *jump over the vaulting-horse*—into, say, half a dozen parts. The results, as our illustrations bear eloquent witness, are of very special value, and this is not lessened by the reminder that, of course, each photograph shows but one person.

"All the photographs were taken at the French Military School at Joinville, an institution directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Boblet. There the course includes 'educative gymnastics,' practised by all and designed to benefit the general health, and to ensure suppleness and a well-balanced development of the body; 'applied gymnastics,' consisting of military and sporting exercises, practised by all the service men."

HARD WATER AND OLD AGE

A CORRESPONDENT of *The Lancet* (London, June 28) writes to that paper to express his belief "that the lime in common water has much to do with bringing on old age," and that therefore every one should drink distilled water. The paper addrest responds editorially to the effect that this belief is fairly common, but that it is fatuous. Its supporters, we are told, seem to regard water as the only possible channel by which lime salts are conveyed to the organism, whereas these salts are inseparable from every-day articles of food, so that if hard water were left out of the dietary there would still be secured a large intake of lime salts which could be avoided only by a hunger strike. To quote:

"A tumbler of hard water rarely contains one or at most two grains of chalk, and a baby requires, on theoretical considerations, at least four grains of lime daily. Assuming that the average daily amount of water consumed is about five tumblers, the amount of lime daily introduced into the economy through this vehicle would not exceed ten grains, assuming the water to be very hard. But the amount introduced in food is much more than this.

"A pint of milk, for example, contains more lime salts than a pint of lime-water, the amount in milk being about ten grains. Eggs, the cereals, and vegetables contribute their quota, and when the total amount of such foods consumed per day is taken into the calculation, the ingestion of lime salts is clearly considerable, apart altogether from what may be taken in solution by drinking even the hardest water. It is probable that the amount of lime salts taken through food easily exceeds the quantity present in gallons of hard water; the use of distilled water therefore provides an ineffective method for preventing the mischief which it has assumed lime salts may do the body.

"Also the drinking of distilled water is opposed to physiological considerations and may produce injury to the organism. When cells are placed in distilled water the passage of the water into the cells rapidly occurs owing to a difference of osmotic pressure, and the cells swell up and may finally burst and die. This action, which can correctly be described as poisonous, is observed when distilled water is drunk, for in this case the surface layers of the epithelium of the stomach undergo considerable swelling; salts also may pass out and the cells die and be cast off. Such

A MAN JUMPING.

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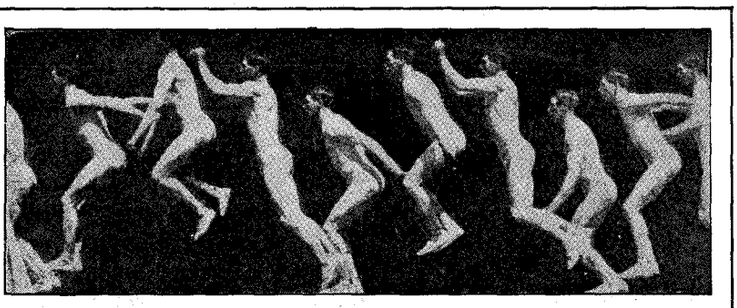
CEASING TO RUN. STARTING ON A SPRINT. BEGINNING TO RUN.

a process may well resolve itself into a catarrh of the stomach. There is a continental water which is remarkably pure but poisonous because it produces gastritis for the reasons just quoted.

"It is doubtful whether hard waters are unwholesome, but the inconvenience caused by the furring of domestic services and kitchen apparatus by the deposit of chalk from such waters is very real, and affords a just cause of complaint in many London districts. There are no expenses connected with the storage or filtration of the deep-well supplies in the metropolitan area, as is the case with the river supplies. The deep-well waters are neither stored nor filtered, and therefore they might be softened. The water so treated, however, would not have the qualities of distilled water, nor would its use avoid 'bringing on old age.'"

SOME HOT-WEATHER FACTS

HOT-WEATHER LESSONS from India, where the thermometer not infrequently stands at 110 degrees in the shade, are obviously suggestive to Americans, who occasionally have to withstand temperatures not much lower than this. Interesting data showing how the human organism becomes adjusted to such high temperatures are furnished by Dr. E. H. Hunt, medical officer to one of the Indian railway systems, in an article reviewed in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, July 12). Calculation shows, it seems, that perspiration alone must evaporate about six quarts of water daily to absorb the heat due to the internal combustion of the ordinary food-supply, besides the heat due to the weather. Such theoretical estimates have been compared by Dr. Hunt in India with actual observations made during an exceedingly hot and very dry period when, for some hours at midday, the lowest temperature which could be secured in tents under trees was 109° Fahr.



A MAN MAKING A SERIES OF JUMPS.

"All dry objects were as hot as this or hotter and were uncomfortable to handle. The mercury in the thermometer fell at once when a hand was placed near it, or if it were breathed on. Until about midday the party of investigated healthy Europeans remained in the sun with no shade whatever, a considerable amount of physical exercise being taken. Such a life, we are told, is led by hundreds of Europeans in India, customarily with a gain rather than a loss of health. When health suffers it is usually through the incidence of infectious disease. None of the party, using strict moderation, consumed less than three gallons of liquid per day. When the activity and considerable exposure to the extremes of heat are taken into account in this experience, which probably represents an approach to the limit of comfort, the fluid intake is not far removed from the hypothetical estimate, based on the many data at hand."

In such extremes of dry heat any failure of perspiration must lead to instant and grave risk. This failure may result from an insufficiency of drinking-water, or, as Dr. Hunt maintains, from slight malaria, early typhoid, or any other process by which heat regulation is upset. He adds that he has not come across any case of pure 'heat-stroke' or sunstroke in a proved healthy person. A man might suffer from but slight fever while indoors and might be unaware that he was ill; yet his whole regulation might completely fail if he were at work in the sun. To quote further:

"The main regulation of heat loss takes place by the control of the nervous system over the cutaneous circulation and the sweat-glands. When this fails, the temperature must speedily rise above the normal in these hot climates. General excitability is evinced and metabolism is stimulated so that a 'vicious circle' is established. There is not even any compensation by lessened heat production. In 'wet heat' the limit of safety is speedily reached. When the air is already more or less saturated with moisture, as indicated by high wet-bulb thermometer readings, evaporation is slow and inefficient, and danger ensues even during rest. The excess of sweat secreted and any increase in the amount of water consumed under such conditions merely increase discomfort rather than facilitate the proper heat regulation of the body.

"The large amount of water absolutely required and actually consumed by men in these hot climates has not been appreciated adequately in any quantitative sense. Experiments by Hunt have demonstrated that a healthy man carries in his body a large reserve of water mainly stored in muscle and so readily available that the percentage of water in the blood is not appreciably diminished even when several liters of water have been lost by sweating. If, however, it is extensively drawn on, replacement seems to occupy many hours, and this delay is an important factor, forming a strong argument against any restriction of drinking which would cause undue or needless use of the stored water of the human body."

SUBCUTANEOUS CHAMPAGNE—Under this heading a curious method of treating surgical shock, used by Dr. John O'Conor, of the British Hospital at Buenos Aires, is described in *The Hospital* (London, June 28). Dr. O'Conor simply injects a good dry champagne under the patient's skin. We are told:

"The effects claimed are immediate and remarkable; the pulse gains volume, the skin becomes warm, the clammy sweat ceases, and within an hour tranquil sleep ensues. It is stated that this result exceeds in value that following saline infusions, and if that is so the method is certainly worth trial. A small bottle of champagne contains some 400 grams (about 16 ozs.); this is emptied into a 500-gram flask and the flask filled up with normal saline solution. The whole is then injected into the subcutaneous tissues, and repeated in six hours if necessary. No local trouble of any kind follows this procedure. . . . Dr. O'Conor does not offer any explanation of the mode of action of this stimulation, being content to record its actual existence and the fact that no after-depression follows it. . . . The superiority of the best dry champagne over any other sort is also not easy to explain."

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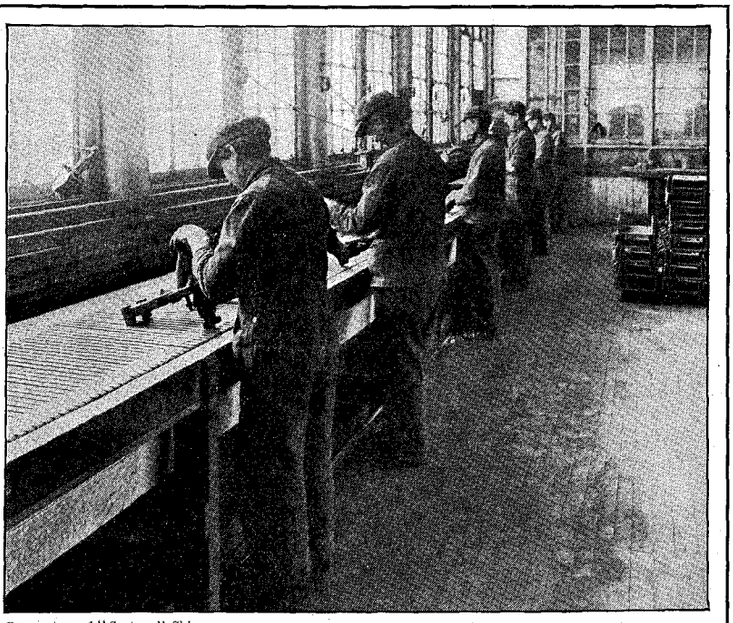
A DEFENSE OF FOREST FIRES

THAT FOREST FIRES are "part of Nature's program" in some regions, and are even necessary to the growth of the Southern forests of long-leaf pine, is asserted by Roland M. Harper, of the Alabama Geological Survey, in a "Geographical Report on Forests," published by the Survey (University, Ala., 1913). Dr. Harper's views are quite at variance with current traditions and teachings, "no doubt," he says in a personal letter, "because most teachers and students of forestry are not familiar with the great Southern long-leaf pine forests, which seem to require occasional fires for their perpetuation." In his report, the writer elaborates this view as follows:



By courtesy of "System," Chicago.

THE VACUUM BENCH.

The dust is carried off, instead of going to the workman's lungs.

"The frequency of fire . . . varies greatly in different kinds of forests, as well as in different regions. In general, the effect of fire in a forest is to keep down underbrush and trees with thin bark or low branches, and thus favor the growth of trees with thick bark and clear trunks, such as most of the pines. It also returns quickly to the soil the potash and other mineral substances accumulated in fallen leaves, but drives off the organic matter, which would otherwise make the soil more nitrogenous. It may also destroy some insects which would otherwise injure the trees. Most persons who have written about forest fires, especially in the Northern States, where such fires are often much more spectacular and awe-inspiring than they are with us, seem to regard them as an unmitigated evil, or as regrettable accidents, to be prevented by all possible means. In reality, however, fire is a part of Nature's program in this part of the world, and the woods were undoubtedly set on fire by lightning and perhaps other natural causes long before man appeared on the earth. The frequency of forest fires varies greatly in different regions, and in general they are most frequent to-day in the same regions where they were most frequent in prehistoric times. Fires are and always have been rare in hardwood regions with wet winters and dry summers, like the Tennessee valley and the black belt, where the forest floor is covered with humus, usually too damp and too thoroughly oxidized to burn readily.

"In the long-leaf pine regions, where environmental conditions are different in almost every way from those just mentioned, fire seems to have swept over every spot not protected by its topography or otherwise every few years in prehistoric times. There the fire consumes the herbage that covers the ground and prevents the growth of most thin-barked trees, but does very little harm to the long-leaf pine after that reaches the age of four or five years. This pine withstands fire better than any other tree we have, but some of the other pines and a few of the oaks and hickories are not much inferior to it in this respect.

"It can be safely asserted that there is not and never has been a long-leaf pine forest in the United States (and that species does not grow anywhere else) which did not show evidences of fire, such as charred bark, near the bases of the trees; and furthermore, that if it were possible to prevent forest fires absolutely the long-leaf pine—our most useful tree—would soon become extinct. For where the herbage has not been burned most of the pine seeds lodge in the grass and fail to germinate, and if the oaks and other hardwoods were allowed to grow densely they would prevent the growth of the pine, which can not stand much shade, especially when young.

"At the present time most of the fires in the pine woods are set purposely, to burn off the dead grass and improve the grazing. This practise has been repeatedly denounced by persons who have spent most of their lives outside of the long-leaf pine regions, but really the only just criticism of it that can be made is that it is done too often; oftener than Nature intended, one might say. However, as the number of roads, railroads, clearings, etc., increases, the area over which each fire can spread becomes more and more restricted, so that the frequency of fire at any one point may not be much greater now than it was originally.

"The mixt pine and oak woods, which constitute a very large proportion of the forests of Alabama and other southeastern States, occupy an intermediate position between the rich, shady, hardwood forests and the open, long-leaf pine forests with respect to fire. In these woods fire often consumes the dry leaves in late fall, and even tho it does little harm to the trees it tends to impoverish the soil by driving off the nitrogen and other organic matter contained in the leaves, so that it does not seem to be good policy to set fire to such forests purposely, at least where the land is likely to be used for cultivation at some future time."

A SELF-CLEANING WORK-BENCH—A new application of the vacuum-cleaning principle is reported by *System* (Chicago, July), which prints the accompanying illustration of a "vacuum bench" for exhausting the dust set up in the process of rubbing castings. The adoption of this bench, we are told, has resulted in a cleaner shop and a higher standard of workmanship. There may be some hint in this for the "dusty trades" that silt up the lungs of the workers and cost many lives every year. We read:

"Rubbing down castings is generally very dusty work. But when done on the 'vacuum-cleaner' bench, shown in the illustration on this page, all the dirt and dust is drawn through the slots and carried away. A five-horse-power motor driving a fifteen-inch exhaust-fan connected to graduated galvanized troughs under the bench gives the necessary power and draft for its operation. All the dust and dirt collected is discharged into a box just outside the factory building instead of being stirred up with a broom and breathed by the workman."

MAN AS AN ARITHMETICIAN—That the average man's arithmetical ability is extremely limited is asserted by an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (New York, June). This limitation, it appears, is having a curious effect on industrial processes depending upon cheap labor, especially on the adoption of the metric system, which, with its large numbers and decimals, is beyond the mental caliber of workmen who must deal in numbers less than a score, and preferably less than ten:

"They can grasp a finite measure like a quart or bushel, but a number like 723 millimeters conveys no idea to them. Consequently we find that arbitrary measures of capacity are being resorted to in dealing with large quantities, so that the numbers to be reported or remembered may be small. Policemen find

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great difficulty in perceiving and remembering large automobile numbers and are trying to devise systems by which not more than three figures are to be remembered. It is a well-known psychologic fact, but it seems to be forgotten by those who wish to force the metric system on people who can not use it. These measures are legal, and if they were superior they would have long ago replaced the old measures with their simple subdivisions into halves and quarters or thirds to make the next lower measure. As a matter of fact, the metric measures are losing ground even in countries where no others are legal, for the peasants in their daily tasks are compelled to stick to the old measures they evolved from the necessity of their limited sense of numbers. We expect that the unwise agitation will subside, and that laboratory workers, for whom the French system is indispensable, will realize it is not suitable for every one else—particularly for the great mass of humanity who never perform any calculations except mental ones of a very simple nature. For these reasons, physicians are revising their ideas as to the wisdom of writing metric prescriptions. The gain to most of us is not worth the mental effort of thinking in two systems—if there is any advantage at all. Small numbers easily remembered seem safest and the most practical outside of the laboratory."

THE REACTION OF SCIENCE ON LIFE

THE TRANSFORMING EFFECT of modern science in altering the conditions of life is easily evident. An editorial writer in *Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering* (New York, July) suggests that its action is not so much that of a chemical reagent as that of a "catalyzer"—a substance that stimulates and regulates chemical action while playing no part in it. Such a "catalyzer" may be a form of energy, like light or heat, a material substance, like iron oxid, an organic ferment, or an electric current. Like some or all of these, the writer thinks, science has been stimulating, altering, and "speeding up" the reactions of our lives in these modern days. He writes:

"Science has reacted in two ways on human life. First, it has thrown up a new superstructure of facts of nature, and so has profoundly affected theological thought or, better exprest, theological talk. Second, in its applied form it has created material wealth rapidly and made money-making very easy. In ordinary New-Yorkese, 'a big fat pie has been thrown before us and the angel-faced ones are scrambling for the best of it.' To be concrete, the telephone, the telegraph, the motor, the modern high-speed tool steel, all the numerous products of the chemical and physical laboratory have made the efficient man vastly more efficient, industrially speaking. He gets more, spends more, and the lesser ones envy more. Just this describes it, 'getting and spending we waste our powers.'

"It has recurred to our mind that the advent of the flying-machine is a typical case explaining well one phase of the phenomena. Nothing is so marked to-day as the disrespect in which the young hold the old. For a long time the older ones had been telling the younger ones that flying was the 'dream of dreams,' and even the wise elder said that it was impossible to make an aeroplane, since man weighed 150 pounds and the condor, largest of winged fowls, weighed only 70 pounds. In parenthetical thought, let us acknowledge that their reasoning was perfect, but that the advent of the one-horse-power-per-three-pound gasoline-motor was an unforeseeable fact.

"Now, if you tell a child many times that things can not ever happen and are wrong every time, the respect of the child for you will surely approach zero as its limit. This has happened in the case of aeroplane development universally and has been the case in many, many other instances. It is hardly to be denied that we should expect disrespect from the young if we say that something never can be done and the children when they see that we are wrong get an enlarged, imaginatively stimulated egotism. 'Most kids nowadays get the big head.'

"In the rich man's panic of 1903, the late Pierpont Morgan aptly described things as suffering from 'undigested securities.' His words can be applied in paraphrased form that there are undigested mental securities present in our life.

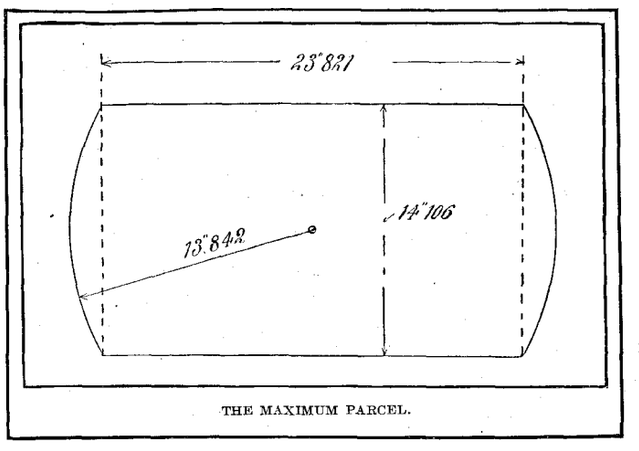
"But, the call of the fates breaks loudly on our ears, 'Where are we at?' and 'Whither are we going?' We hear the plaintive minor key and then the strong major chord. History teaches that the world usually gets somehow what it really wants and needs. So much is clear. What the world needs now is men, not monkeys—men who can see, think, and act. History likewise teaches that the dumb, inarticulate cry of the many is heard by the few, who interpret it as a mother does the cry of her child, and by intelligence removes the cause. May we not divine that to the groans and rebellious sobs of the weltering masses will come the help of the true aristocrat, who rules with love? . . . . . .

"It seems reasonable to believe that things will change, not in one way but in another. At all events, one thing is sure, we have life and nature before us, with us, and of us. No one can take a survey of the country from a mountain-top, forget himself, think of the universe, and help but say, 'In the twentieth century we do not exist, we live.' If he forgets his weak, pitiful self, he will be of use to the world and become active and truly happy. As a great technical chemist says, 'happiness is purely subjective.'"

THE LARGEST MAILABLE PARCEL

WHAT is the largest parcel that will be accepted for transportation under the present parcel-post regulations? The rules say that the sum of the girth and length must not exceed seventy-two inches, and that "in measuring length the greatest distance in a straight line between the two ends of the parcel shall be taken." Most persons take this as meaning the distance parallel to the axis of the parcel, but Naval Constructor D. W. Taylor writes to *The Scientific American* (New York, July 19) to call attention to the fact that it means nothing of the kind. He says:

"If we have a rectangular package and take as its length the perpendicular distance between the planes of the ends, we are using for the length not the 'greatest' distance in a straight line between two ends, but the 'least' distance between the two ends. The greatest distance in a straight line between the two ends of a rectangular package is obviously the diagonal of the solid.



THE MAXIMUM PARCEL.

"In this case the largest rectangular package that can be accepted under the literal wording of the parcel-post regulations is, using dimensions to three decimal places, 10.286 inches square and 27.214 inches long on an edge; the diagonal being 30.857 inches. Such a package will contain 2,879 cubic inches only.

"The very largest volume that can be accepted for parcel-post transmission under the regulations will be a cylinder with spherical ends, as indicated in the enclosed sketch, which gives an axial section of the solid.

"The diameter of the cylinder will be, to the third decimal place, 14.106 inches, and the length of the side, to the third decimal place, will be 23.821 inches, the cubical contents being 4,032.19 inches.

"The problem of the maximum volume was recently printed as a puzzle in a New York newspaper, and a right cylinder with plain ends was given as a solution. This solution was open to the same objection pointed out above, namely, that for such a figure the length was not the greatest distance in a straight line between the two ends, but the least distance in a straight line between the two ends."

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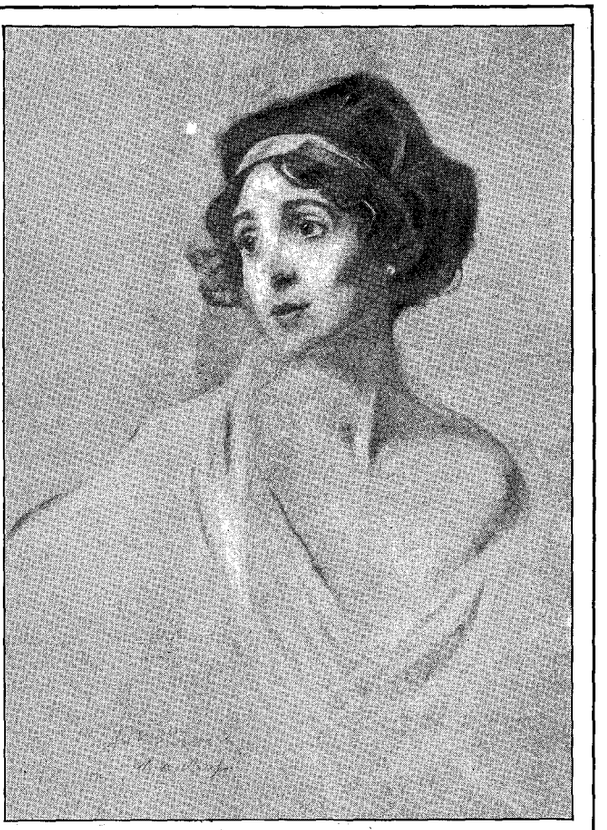
LETTERS AND ART

REAL AND UNREAL PORTRAITURE

MR. SARGENT, the self-exiled American artist, used to be regarded as the foremost portrait-painter of the day, but he has let his title slip from him. It is said that he tired of painting society's pets, and resolutely refused to do any more. So his place has been taken by a Russian, a representative of the nation which appears to be demanding the first place in about all the arts. The name of the fashionable portrait-painter of the moment is Philip de Laszlo, but he does not seem to fill the critical requirements of the London *Times*. Perhaps it's not altogether his fault; at least this paper throws the onus upon the public, which gets what it wants, "inferior in degree, perhaps, but not different in kind." *The Times* complains that the public—that is, the portrait-buying or commissioning public—does not want the kind of portrait that Rembrandt or Velasquez painted. Unfortunately, it wants "something which is incompatible with the highest excellences in portraiture." *The Times* seems to find a kind of perversity in this, because "novels and plays prove that we are interested in things and people as they are," but when it comes to portraits other factors seem to intrude to control results. Mr. Laszlo may or may not have painted American subjects; he doubtless will if he becomes the rage in London. Possibly even our own art world could furnish the counterpart of Mr. Laszlo, so *The Times's* comment on him does not come amiss. It deals with a symptom which Mr. Laszlo at present exemplifies, as we see:



MARQUISE OF ANGLESEY.

Painted by Philip de Laszlo, a Russian "who seems to be taking his place as the most fashionable portrait-painter."

"We have said that we are all interested in things and people as they are. We enjoy the realism of Mr. Arnold Bennett when it is exercised upon people in the potteries; but the realism of a great portrait-painter is something more personal, and therefore less easily enjoyed by those upon whom it is exercised. However much we may like to hear the truth told about other people, we are not so fond of seeing it told about ourselves. Indeed, most of us would not recognize it if we saw it. We have an idea of ourselves which, even in the least vain, is not likely to be very close to the reality; and to this idea we and our friends and relations expect a portrait-painter to conform.

"Nothing is rarer in human beings than a disinterested curiosity about ourselves, but they must have this if they are to endure the disinterested curiosity of the great portrait-painter. He is not concerned with what his sitter would like to be, or with his reputation or position in the world. He is only concerned with what he discovers about that sitter by means of his trained and subtle power of observation. To him a fashionable beauty is not necessarily either fashionable or beautiful. She is a human being, and his aim is to insist upon those points which distinguish her from other human beings. He is as little of a satirist as of a flatterer. He neither extenuates nor sets down anything in malice. There is not a touch of malice in either Rembrandt or Velasquez, and it is worth noting that we do not think of their people as either ugly or beautiful. To us they are merely human beings about whom we feel the disinterested curiosity exprest by the artists.

"But where in modern portraiture do we find the same disinterested curiosity either exprest or excited? Where do we find even the humble veracity of a Moroni or an Allan Ramsay? They may not tell us very profound things; but what they do tell us we can trust as far as it goes. Our fashionable portrait-painters tell us all kinds of exciting things about their sitters; but they tell us what the sitter himself thinks, or what the world thinks, rather than what the painter has discovered. Mr. Sargent has been called a ruthless realist, and he certainly never pays vulgar compliments to his sitters—male or female; but his portraits suggest that the world has passed before his eyes in a long procession, and that he has noted down glimpses of it with a breathless skill. Among painters he is the most vivid reporter; but he reports just what would catch the quickest eye in the world at its first glance; and he has gone on reporting such things until he is tired of them. His curiosity seems to be exhausted, and we may guess, therefore, that it was sharp rather than profound.

"Mr. Laszlo seems now to be taking his place as the most fashionable portrait-painter, and these remarks have been suggested by the exhibition of his works at Messrs. Agnew's Gallery. No one can doubt his skill or his power of catching a likeness. He is able to present people just as he wishes to present them, and he insists upon his version of them with a consistency and certainty of emphasis which are as effective as the assured manner of a practised orator. And yet these portraits do not seem to us to reveal any profound or disinterested curiosity about the subjects of them. Mr. Laszlo is at great pains to make his sitters interesting; but he imposes the interest upon them rather than draws it out of them. As we look at them we feel that they all belong to a world very exciting, no doubt, but a little unreal. They are like characters out of the 'Prisoner of Zenda,' rather than like human beings as we know them from our own experience."

Mr. Laszlo, from the worldly point of view, is no doubt wise in his generation. *The Times* here discovers the "secret of his popularity":

"He makes his sitters feel that they are more interesting than they ever imagined themselves to be. He presents them as their own ideals. If he paints a statesman, he is all statesman brooding over the destinies of his country. If he paints a pretty

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woman, she is all fascination. If he paints a soldier, he is incredibly stern and strong and self-reliant. It is all very brilliant and skilful, especially as this heightening of reality is combined usually with a good likeness; but it is not the method of the greatest masters nor is it one that produces the deepest beauties of art. Mr. Laszlo at his best is nearer to Lawrence than to Velasquez, or even Reynolds. Indeed, Lawrence was the first portrait-painter who practised this method of presenting a sitter as a type of something beautiful or brave or commanding. He, like Mr. Laszlo, had a remarkable power of fitting the individual to the type without losing the likeness; and his portraits also look like characters out of plays or novels rather than like real people. They are vivid, no doubt, as a scene on the stage is vivid; but we do not want to be looking always at the stage, and those portraits are best to live with in which the subjects reveal themselves with the gradual subtlety of reality itself."

MUSICAL GRAFT HERE AND THERE

THE NEW DIRECTOR of the Century Opera Company, organized to give opera at popular prices, complains that the "artistic atmosphere" of Europe is thick with "graft." "It's no news to us," retorts the editor of *The Musical Courier* (New York); "we've told you so all along, and since you mention the subject, let us remind you that you'll find the same ingredient in the musical pot here at home if you look for it." Mr. Milton Aborn, who, with his brother, will direct the destinies of the enterprise that will house itself in the old "millionaires' theater," tells us the tale of his first European adventure as an impresario, tho he has followed the business in a modest way at home for a good many years. His press sheet contains this plaint:

"Most of the teachers and agents there are out for the great American dollar, and their love for their art is exprest in marks, florins, and francs. A mediocre singer can secure a single performance in one of the foremost opera-houses if he can and will pay a thousand dollars or so to a parasite called an agent who has some underground connection with the management. On the other hand, a really great artist has a long and almost hopeless struggle unless he has a lot of money with which to buy his way to a proper hearing.

"There are agents who will give a young singer or musician a concert appearance for a stated sum, furnishing the audience, the claque, and the criticisms for various additional payments. On every hand there are teachers promoting ordinary singers whose hopes are kept at a high pitch by predictions of operatic triumphs to come. The higher the pupil hopes, the faster he pays his money to the teacher.

"The American opera producer who goes abroad to engage artists is besieged by agents and teachers who waste three-quarters of his time in having him listen to singers who have much money but no talent."

ANOTHER OF MR. LASZLO'S "TYPES."

A Russian beauty painted by the artist who makes his portraits "look like characters out of plays or novels rather than like real people."

The Musical Courier undertakes to fill out the charge, and also to add a countercharge that seems to cry "Pharisee!" a little:

"It is a well-known fact that some of the smaller opera-houses in Italy are run almost solely for the purpose of furnishing opportunity to the 'agents' for luring ambitious singers into purchasing 'guest' appearances. The managers, the agents, and, in some cases, also the music critics, are concerned in the deal, and they divide the 'boodle' honestly.

"One can hardly blame teachers and reputable agents for besieging opera managers, especially if, as Mr. Aborn says, 'a really great artist has a long and almost hopeless struggle unless he has a lot of money with which to buy his way to a proper hearing.' Often that proper hearing has been obtained by the hard-working agent or the kind and conscientious teacher. Opera managers, as a rule, like to consider only the applications of artists with a reputation, for an impresario generally has no musical knowledge of his own, and is forced to accept the opinions of those who have. Also he makes up his mind on musical questions by watching the box-office.

"By all means stamp out the dishonest agent and the unscrupulous teacher, but let Mr. Aborn, before he takes down his hands upraised in horror at European conditions, make reasonably sure that no 'graft' ever is collected in America for stage or concert appearances, and that all engagements made by opera companies in this country always are based strictly upon the artistic merits of those who receive the contracts.

"Mr. Aborn, who hitherto had confined his efforts entirely to this country and engaged his people on this side of the Atlantic, discovered the foreign conditions on his first trip abroad, but he forgets that they are a regular part of the business of opera companies in Europe, and gradually also have crept into the same business in this country.

"However, now that the manager of the Century Opera Company has discovered the conditions which he seems to object to, he is in a position to combat them, or at least, become a factor in ignoring them, and it appears probable that he will do so."

Mr. Aborn tells us he heard "some very fine voices over there, many of them of American nativity," and some of the most desirable he has engaged:

"These engagements include Lois Ewell, Ivy Scott, Evelyn Scotney, and Elizabeth Amsden, sopranos; Kathleen Howard, contralto; Gustav Bergmann, Walter Wheatley, Morgan Kingston, and James Bardsley, tenors; Thomas Chalmers and Louis Kreidler, barytones; Alfred Kaufman, basso; and Hugh Schussler, bass-barytone. Misses Scotney and Amsden are regularly under contract with the Boston Opera Company, and are to be loaned to us by Henry Russell. We are arranging with him for other exchanges of artists, also, and he is going to let us have the assistance of one of his stage managers, M. Verande, who will confer with our stage director, Luigi Alberteri."

Again *The Courier* pipes in a minor key:

"Would he have engaged those same people here had they

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presented themselves in this country as candidates? Would the same singers have had the same chance for his company had he not met them abroad? Were they better assets, being found abroad, than here at his very threshold? Why was it necessary to transact these negotiations with what he calls 'Parasites' (or, to be literal, 'Parasite, called an agent')?

"There are musical agents and managers of note in this country who are in close touch with artists all the time. They are overrun with applications from singers from all parts of the United States who are seeking engagements. Why was it that Mr. Aborn could not recruit his company here in the American metropolis, instead of having to deal with what he calls 'Parasites' abroad? What are all these good American young singers to do after having been trained, or rather taught, by the many able vocal teachers in this country, if the purveyors of opera will not engage them here when they present themselves?

"It looks as tho they will have to scrape up enough money to go abroad, and then the American manager will bring them back. The vocal teacher here gradually will find out that he had better open a studio in some European city, so that his pupils can be engaged for this country.

"And again, what is to become of the musical agent here if the impresario ignores him and deals with the 'Parasite' abroad?

"All these are questions of large importance and their adjustment will be watched with exceeding interest by those most concerned."

TO TEACH THE AMERICAN TONGUE IN BRITAIN

ONE WONDERS if it is the spirit of reciprocity, or self-defense, or just pure humor that leads a British writer to recommend the study of the American language in the British schools and colleges. It is reciprocity that he begins with, at any rate, when he reminds his fellow countrymen of the prevalent study of the English tongue in American institutions. Our advocate is Mr. Sidney Low, an English journalist; and he points to the weary hours spent by British youth in trying to master Greek and Latin, French, German, Italian, and even modern Greek, Arabic, and Hindustani; but "the native speech of one hundred millions of civilized people is as grossly neglected by the publishers as it is by the schoolmasters." This wail is pointed by the fact that no grammar or dictionary of American exists; that he has "searched in vain at the booksellers for 'How to Learn American in Three Weeks,' or some similar compendium." The proposition would seem fair enough if writers like Mr. Low, who, in this instance favors *The Westminster Gazette* (London), continue to mix East and West, past and present, when they attempt to invent a specimen of the *argot* that stands for American slang. In the paragraph that follows he affords a fine example of it, along with an equally fine specimen of biting British irony:

"Surely this is a gross defect in our pedagogic systems. We ought to pay some attention to this subject so vital, so actual, so necessary to unchecked intercourse between two great nations of kindred stock, so essential in commerce as well as social life, to say nothing of the lettered career. How seldom does the average commercial Briton require to understand even French or German, how often is he puzzled by his ignorance of colloquial American! For in his French or German transactions, if he is not himself a good linguist, he frankly relies upon a foreign clerk or other expert interpreter. But dealing with Americans he has no such assistance, and he must be painfully hampered by his imperfect and unscholarly grasp of the vernacular in which they convey their thoughts. 'Nope, Mr. Bull; nothing doing this journey, sir. We reckon we can put the cinch on the other crowd all the time, and when we've gotten them down to the bottom section we don't figure it out that we have any call to sink a patent double-leaded express extractor to fetch them out.' This is comparatively easy to construe, when you have time to think about it; but how is a respectable British company solicitor or Mincing Lane merchant to catch its meaning at once and answer it in the correct form? It does not help him to point out that this also may claim to be the tongue that Shakespeare spoke quite as much as that dialect of Bayswater or Brixton which he himself habitually employs. You might almost as well expect him to converse freely with a Portuguese railway porter because he tried to stumble through Cæsar when he was in the Upper Fourth at school.

"We want sound teaching in American for commercial purposes. We want it still more to minister to our intellectual needs. America has thrown herself into the literary business with the energy she has long since devoted to beef and oil and pork. The output of American fiction is organized on scientific lines; it is large, and it is increasing, and the time is clearly at hand when most of the novels we read will come to us from across the ocean. I peruse many of these masterpieces myself; but my enjoyment of them is seriously diminished by the fact that I constantly come upon whole passages whereof I can barely extract an intelligible meaning, and that only by severe and concentrated mental effort."

Mr. Low extracts an example from "a story in a current magazine (an English magazine, observe) by the vivacious author of 'Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford' and other justly admired works." Thus:

"A tall, thin man, wearing a black mustache, a black Prince Albert, and a shiny black silk hat, came swinging along in company with a short, chunky young man who wore thick glasses.

"'Twig the lollop, Polly,' urged the black-mustached one, stopping abruptly as he noted the interested spectator.

"'He's not a lollop, Blackie; he's a gook,' protested Paul Pollet.

"'Lollop,' insisted Blackie. 'He makes me homesick. I haven't seen a specimen like that since the old country-fair days, when they used to bet that they knew the location of the little pea better than the artist who put it there.'

"J. Rufus Wallingford, with an expression on his face of a hungry mastiff watching a goose, stood, in grumpy loneliness, at the bar of the Surf Hotel when Blackie and Paul Pollet, the latter chewing vigorously, came in upon him.

"'Where have you expert side-steppers been?' he demanded.

"'Kidding around, and listening to the wild waves,' replied Blackie, cheerily. 'We were afraid it might make you nervous if we stuck around while you looked up that missing luggage.'

"'Oh, you were,' retorted Wallingford. 'Well, I was so nervous about it that I left it for you to do. What makes Polly bulge so?'

"'Salt-water taffy,' confest Paul, trying to be happy about it. 'Have some! It's fine!' and he placed a little pink box of it on the bar, hospitably removing the lid.

"'No, you don't!' interrupted Blackie sternly, capturing the box as Wallingford was about to sample its contents. 'You have to curb your unselfish impulses here, Crackers.'

"'That's right,' agreed Paul, taking out a piece of the taffy and replacing the lid, but retaining the box in his hand because he had no place to put it. He was fairly lumpy with similar packages. 'I wouldn't be stingy for worlds, Jim, but it's a bet.'

"'I said a boob was a lollop, and he said the gink was a gook,' explained Blackie. 'You're a slow host, Jim,' and he motioned to the bartender. 'How have you been amusing yourself?'"

Some of the English reader's difficulties are here indicated:

"One might set an examination-paper on this which would plow many quite intelligent and well-read persons. What is a gink? How does it (or he) differ from a gook? Explain and illustrate the expressions 'salt-water taffy,' 'a black Prince Albert,' 'expert side-steppers,' and so on. By diligent study and the help of the context I have arrived at the meaning of these terms; but the process puts an undue strain upon the novel-reader who does not always care to solve stiff linguistic problems in his hours of relaxation."

Unfortunately, Mr. Low lets pussy out of the sack in the last paragraph and reveals the real reason why British writers resent the invasion of our lingo:

"Therefore, let competent teachers of the American language be appointed in our schools and colleges, so that the next generation may be relieved of our present embarrassments; and in the meanwhile, I would suggest that certain transatlantic works of fiction, especially those most redolent of native humor and local color, should be issued with an authorized translation when they are put upon the English market. This would

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increase their popularity with our public; and it would also provide suitable employment for a number of indigenous men of letters whose original compositions are no longer required owing to the superior merit and more polished style of their American competitors."

THE KIDNAPED BUST

THE MYSTERY that surrounds the disappearance of the "Mona Lisa" from the Louvre remains unsolved, but a loss that caused as great a sensation in Athens is happily now explained. The bust of a child, declared on credible authority to be nearly 3,000 years old, which disappeared from the National Museum at Athens fifteen years ago, comes to light from a Baltimore cellar. The New York *Times* prints the story:

"In a deep hole in the cellar of the house of Charles Nemphos, a Greek living on Chestnut Avenue, city detectives today found an antique marble bust which is believed to have been sculptured 1,000 years before Christ and was stolen from the National Museum in Athens fifteen years ago. The Greek Government considered it priceless. Its disappearance caused a sensation like that of the 'Mona Lisa' from the Louvre. There was no clue. A hundred or more Greek secret-service men and detectives have for years been searching the world for the missing antique, and all the Greek diplomatic agents have been on the lookout for a clue to its whereabouts.

"Recently James Nemphos, also of Baltimore, in a spirit of revenge or patriotism—it is uncertain which—when he discovered that his Uncle Charles had the bust, tried to persuade him to return it to Greece. The uncle refused. The nephew threatened exposure. The uncle, saying that the bust had been brought to his store years ago by a man whom he did not know, but who borrowed money and left it in pawn, said that he would keep it. Finally the nephew informed the Greek Legation that his uncle knew where the bust was. The officials of the legation wrote to Athens, inquiring if there was a valuable bust missing from the National Museum. There was. The Government wired back to the legation an order to investigate immediately and attempt to recover it.

"The Greek Chargé d'Affaires came to Baltimore, and, accompanied by city detectives, went to Nemphos's confectionery store and demanded the bust. Nemphos said he knew that it was in this country, but nothing more.

"He was taken to headquarters, 'sweated' all night, and early this morning confest that it was in his cellar. There, in the presence of Nemphos, the detectives found the bust. It had been broken in two at the neck. It is of Parian marble, and represents a little girl. Dr. Alexander Vouros, the Greek Chargé, was elated over the discovery, and at once cabled his Government. He said the King had been personally interested in the long search. . . . . .

"While Nemphos knew the bust to be of great value, he was not aware of its priceless character. According to his nephew, all the family believed it to be an image of King George, carved when the late monarch was a youth. . . . Breck Parkman Trowbridge, a New York architect who spent years in Greece studying art, saw the bust and had no hesitancy in declaring that it was genuine and at least two thousand years old."

A CHILD OF 3,000 YEARS AGO.

This bust, stolen from the National Museum of Athens, was recovered from a Baltimore cellar and will be returned to Greece.

WHO APPRECIATES BURNS BEST?

IT WAS NOT long ago that all England was aroused over the project of a little country library to sell a priceless edition of Bunyan. The hand of the spoiler was stayed—for a time; but the Bunyan was finally sold. Now the Liverpool Athenæum is reported to have sold the "Glenriddel Burns manuscripts to an unnamed American millionaire." Scotsmen are naturally indignant, Lord Rosebery leading in the outcry. Less judicious than he is a Scottish minister of Liverpool, the Rev. J. G. Hamilton, who exclaims, "What interest can an American millionaire, of all people in the world, have in Robert Burns?" Then, referring to the poems and letters of which the sale consists, he adds, "Probably he can not even understand them." Charity inclines one to think that the heated clergyman was thinking of Burns's humanity so commonly thought to be disassociated from millionaires, but his exasperation leaves his armor open for shafts like this from the New York *Mail:*

"Mr. Hamilton is evidently under the impression not only that Burns has never been read in this country, but that we are ignorant of the language in which his poems are written.

"This will certainly amuse Scotchmen in America, who are generally quite ready to express the opinion that Burns is better known and appreciated by Americans than he is by the average Scotsman of the present day.

"Meanwhile, the sale of the manuscripts shows quite plainly enough the estimation in which Burns is held in England, where the poet's writings have found so inhospitable a refuge. If the Scottish people have read Dr. Johnson and all the other London wits down to Bernard Shaw, they also know in what tender regard the English hold the entire Scotch nation.

"It is not certain that the Glenriddel manuscripts are coming to America, but if they do come here, Robert Burns's countrymen may be assured that they will be tenderly cared for, and not auctioned off to the highest bidder."

The people bereft of their literary treasures by grasping or inappreciative "trustees" have surely a ground for sympathy, which the New York *Sun* takes up:

"While the Athenæum may have had a perfect legal right to sell such a national heirloom, it is a very grave question as to the moral right. The sale was conducted with privacy, and the name of the American who is reported to have paid at least more than $25,000 for them is as yet withheld. . . . When it comes to treasures left to an institution, does not the donor regard his or her gift as in reality a trust to be held in perpetuity for the benefit of the particular public in which he or she may be interested? Moreover, it is stated that the Athenæum in Liverpool never has been in debt. Indeed, we understand that it has an adequate reserve fund. Just why so rare a manuscript was sold, then, is a question that is naturally being answered with patriotic indignation. Would we want any of our historical manuscripts in Albany, in Philadelphia, in Washington, in New York, held by an institution like the Liverpool Athenæum, subject to sale to Canada or to Brazil?"

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOY PROBLEM

TO BLAME THE BOY who leaves Sunday-school is often easier for the teacher than to make the effort necessary to retain him. But is the boy to blame? Looking over the whole situation, it appears that the boy who stays in the Sunday-school beyond the age of fourteen is the exception. Some stay because they are naturally of a religious bent, some because their parents send them, and some because the teacher makes the lessons interesting. A writer in *The Living Church*, asking why the boy leaves, begins at first principles, starting with the view of the boy as an animal. Like other animals, he seeks the open, and likes to get near mother earth, to rove about, fish, and swim. This, however, is only a part of his case. The writer, Mr. W. A. Haberstro, delves into the psychology of adolescence and tells some things useful to parents and teachers who have boys of fourteen to consider. This is the age when the father should instruct the boy about his physical life, but there are other important changes too:

"Mentally and socially there is an upheaval. He requires more intellectual food. He becomes curious, exhibits intense enthusiasm, is tremendously sincere, reaches out for new ideas, and projects his imagination into the realm of the ideal. To doubt and to question is quite normal with him. Tremendously self-conscious, he is liable to be assertive and critical. For affectionate confidence he craves, altho wary and reticent. He selects and worships his heroes in history and in life. 'Adolescence is the nascent period of the social, esthetic, and religious natures' (Burr).

"At the age of sixteen the boy is most susceptible to the religious impulse. It is the critical, focal, religious, and psychological period. Inwardly he is religious; outwardly he strives for righteousness. 'Tho he may not be conscious of it, the normal boy hungers for God as he hungers for knowledge, love, and comradeship' (Burr).

"At the age of eighteen the boy strains to sight his manhood. What men do, he will begin to do. If his hero is an immoral man or smokes and drinks, he will become immoral, will smoke and drink, in order to be a man.

"After all is said regarding the temperamental and developmental changes and conditions of the boy, let it be remembered that no two boys are alike and each boy must be studied separately. Depend less upon the science and psychology involved, and depend more upon God in prayer for wisdom in understanding the individual boy.

"The greatest need of the adolescent boy is tremendous sympathy and love. Pity the boy who craves friendship and help and finds them not. 'The disturbances of youth seem to be as much due to lack of sympathy of older people with the needs of human nature as to temperamental peculiarities and physiological defects' (Starbuck)."

The correlative of this is to be found in the Sunday-school itself, which, according to the writer, is not constituted so to attract him:

"The boy is a hero-worshiper, and his hero can not be found in a Sunday-school which is manned by women. There is no reflection cast upon women in making this statement; but upon the man of force and character who alienates himself from the Sunday-school, there is tremendous reproach and censure due him. What right has the father of any boy to shift to some one else the responsibility and duty of training his own boy religiously?

"Incompetency and inability may be claimed; economic and social conditions may interfere; but even admitting such excuses as valid, there are to-day scores and scores of intelligent Christian men, fathers and brothers, who can not escape the responsibility of their influence over the lives of boys and young men. If these were to act in the capacity of big brothers, teachers, and heroes to groups of little brothers in the Sunday-school, there would be no need of discussing the 'Sunday-school boy problem.' It would be solved. But the fact that Christian men, fathers and brothers, the boys' heroes, are away Sundays at their games, sports, and activities, enjoying their Sunday literature and automobiles, is the reason why the adolescent boy sooner or later drops out of the Sunday-school and follows his hero.

"The personnel of the usual Sunday-school consists in the main of women, girls, young boys, and children. The whole atmosphere is tinctured with the ultra-feminine. The lesson, the hymns, the talk, the exercises, all smack too much of a goody-goody, wishy-washy, sissy, soft conception of religion. The ordinary adolescent boy maladjusts and misfits the situation. If he attends at all, he comes in late, occupies a rear seat as near the door as possible and gets out at his first opportunity. The nature of the boy cries for virility, strength, action, energy, power, manliness, and does not find them in the ordinary Sunday-school. There is an absence of the masculine, active, and practical qualities of goodness in the teaching. 'Nietzsche in his accusation against Christianity charges that it worships weakness where it should worship strength' (Coe). 'Gulick holds that the reason why only 7 per cent. of the young men of the country are in the churches, while most members and workers are women, is that the qualities demanded are the feminine ones of love, rest, prayer, trust, desire for fortitude to endure, a sense of atonement—traits not involving ideals that most stir young men. The Church has not yet learned to appeal to the more virile qualities' (G. S. Hall).

"Both in the church and Sunday-school, adult formulas and experiences, adult traditions and conventionalities, adult customs and rights, prevail almost exclusively. The cry from pulpit oratory to pew talk is 'Save the boy!' but hardly a boy can be saved if the adult point of view rules both pulpit and pew. When the average adult tries to interest the boy, it is done from the adult point of view, based upon adult likes and dislikes. The adult antagonizes the boy every time when the adult refuses to understand the boy. He who would greatly serve boys or greatly lead them in a great cause must greatly understand them and believe in them. 'We must command boy nature at any age by obeying boy nature at that age' (Du Bois). 'Boys, like plants, yield the best results when due attention is given to all the details and demands of their nature' (Flint). In the managing of a Sunday-school and in the teaching, the adult point of view must be carefully eliminated, otherwise the adolescent boy has just reason for absenting himself. 'Ethical and religious education must adapt itself to the growing personality of the individual' (Starbuck)."

It is not urged that either elements of the problem change their stripe so as to bring about a harmony. What Mr. Haberstro recommends is that the adolescent boy be separated, segregated from the others, and put by himself into his own crowd. Thus:

"He must be steered clear of the Sunday-school proper and away from the possibility of a juvenile and ultra-feminine atmosphere. In other words, he is put into his own free and like element, where he can do very much as he chooses, under proper masculine adult control. Permit the boy with his crowd to organize their own Bible-study society, with their own officers, their own committees, responsible in every business detail, conducting their own service, and selecting their own hymns. Let them have their session on Sunday in a pleasant, attractive room at the hour they choose, even if other than the hour of the Sunday-school session. In the past the adult has had the entire 'say,' but in this plan the boy is consulted, his rights recognized, and he is given a hand in doing for himself and his crowd. The boys' point of view is considered and not the adult's. It is the democratic way, and not the autocratic.

"If, in time, the membership increases, let there be some division. Put boys of the ages of fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen into their own class, and boys over that age into their own. If a boy is physically older than in actual age, he properly

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belongs to the older crowd. If possible, have no more than six to eight boys in a single class, except perhaps the class for older boys of the ages from seventeen to twenty.

"Frequently, perhaps monthly, permit the boys to hold a special boys' service in church, which shall be distinctly for boys, to which other boys of fourteen years of age and over are invited. Let the whole service be run from their point of view, with a sermon or talk delivered to them in the simplest language possible, and understandable by all.

"Do not attempt to hold large mass meetings for boys. They are ineffective. Rather once or twice in the year organize a church boys' conference with sessions and meetings running one or two whole days. Saturday and Sunday are the best available times. Let the boys be responsible for the entire conference and program, selecting and discussing their own topics and subjects. Have them invite other church boys to the conference.

"The control of the school should be exclusively masculine, where manliness and virility predominate. The teacher of each group should be leader, hero, and brother. The boy needs the guiding hand of a man who understands him and whom he holds in affectionate regard and respect. It is personality that counts. The man who becomes the teacher, leader, hero, and brother, a spirit-filled man, a Christlike man, can not fail to influence the boy; the Christ in him will draw the boy; the cry of the eternal boy to know the eternal Christ will be answered.

"Each leader and teacher must first have a general knowledge of 'the boy,' physiologically and psychologically, in order to understand the individual boy in his group, his temperament, his mental, physical, social, and religious status. He must study each boy in his peculiar surroundings, school, home, and otherwise, and try to discover his spiritual condition by private personal talks. He should seek cooperation with the parents of each boy. He should exert himself actively for his boys, individually and collectively, by being interested in them and joining them in their games and sports.

"In teaching the group the teacher must be constructive and progressive. He should use the most modern, up-to-date pedagogic and educative methods and studies, those which fit the boy. He should be careful to be concrete, never abstract, to eliminate the adult point of view, to use plenty of illustration, and to have variety in his statement. He should speak of Jesus rather than of God. He should make the boy see as well as hear, and to that end use the blackboard, clay modeling, and paper and pencil. He should get at the facts of the lesson, having a definite aim, draw out the spiritual truth, and clinch the whole matter by process of fixation. 'The work of the religious teacher consists in creating such an environment that each of the instincts which enter into the fabric of religion shall be called out through the proper stimuli; that they be lifted up into the higher psychic centers; that each shall have its due emphasis during the nascent period of development; that they be richly interwoven into the texture of the normal psychic reactions, and thereby become spiritualized' (Starbuck).

"In conclusion, in order to make a boy deeply religious, he must learn to translate his religion into practical service. He must know that his religion is a working religion. Get the boy to put into immediate practise what he has learned, particularly to apply and live the personal teachings of Christ. The teacher's example in that regard will influence the boy's conduct. Knowledge in the mind is potential unless put to use. When put to use, it produces character. Socrates said 'Knowledge is virtue.'"

THE POPE'S TROUBLESOME GUARD

IT IS SAID that the present Pope has never taken kindly to the warlike bodyguard that surrounds him, known as "The Swiss Guards." Possibly their recent outbreak, accounts of which have reached us in the cable dispatches from Rome, will furnish him a pretext for their entire abolition as a papal institution. Indeed, one dispatch avers that Pius X. has reflected on the advisability of packing the whole company, to the number of eighty, over the border into their native Swiss cantons. Travelers to Rome have not failed to be interested in individuals of this guard who are on duty about the Vatican in a garb said to have been designed by Michelangelo.

SOME OF THE MUTINOUS SWISS GUARDS,

Who are recruited from Lucerne and Zurich, and as a body have had a continuous existence for 400 years.

For 400 years, says a writer in the New York *Times*, this guard have watched over the sacred person of the Pontiff, and there is about them "a glamour of medieval tradition and etiquette that seems to make them hopelessly remote from unromantic, practical to-day." Yet they have actually "gone on strike, quite like a lot of mill operatives, or railroad men, or barbers." We read on:

"They who, at least once in their long history, proved themselves as capable of a heroic death in the service of the master who paid them as the Swiss mercenaries who laid down their lives for Louis XVI., became so obstreperous in their demands last week that Pope Pius X. was obliged to order their total disarmament. And, if report be true, the attitude of the disgruntled Swiss became so threatening that the Pope was on the point of telephoning to the palace of the King of Italy—he who does not exist officially in the eyes of the Vatican—requesting that a squad of carbineers be sent at once to curb the mutinous mountaineers.

"Nor is that all. The other most famous and august body,

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the Pope's Noble Guard, is also discontented, we hear, on account of Pius X.'s recent decree extending the right to belong to the corps to noble families all over Europe instead of having it confined, as formerly, to those of Italy.

"The grievances of the Swiss Guards serve to remind us forcibly that, in spite of their medieval uniform and glamorous traditions, they are eminently human.

"It seems that their present commander is too strict a disciplinarian to please them. In the old days, when men were more turbulent, the task of guarding the Pope was no sinecure, and the military efficiency of the Swiss had to be kept up to its highest pitch. But times have changed and the mounting guard at the Vatican has become more of an honor than anything else —anyhow, that is the way the Swiss see it.

"But their commander, Colonel Repond, does not. He insists on drilling the guards as if the Vatican were about to be besieged. He makes them shoot at marks. He greatly upsets their comfort by causing them to scramble over roofs and repel imaginary attacks. He objects to their frequenting wine-shops."

The inconvenience thus occasioned led them to present to Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, these demands tending to insure their greater comfort:

"1. That Colonel Repond be dismissed.

"2. That their number be increased from 80 to 100.

"3. That the commander and all the officers be chosen from the members of the corps.

"4. That the order forbidding them to frequent stores on the right bank of the Tiber be rescinded and permission granted them to visit wine-shops.

"5. That they be allowed to return to the lighter form of military instruction in force before the régime of the present commander, and that bayonet drill, target-shooting, and the climbing of roofs to protect the Vatican from imaginary assaults be abolished.

"6. That all those concerned in the present agitation be exempt from punishment for their acts.

"While the grievances were being presented the officers of the Swiss stood with drawn revolvers ready to quell any outbreak.

"Cardinal Merry del Val laid these demands before the Pope, and had a long conference with his Holiness. Then he told the Guards, drawn up in the inner court of the Vatican, that the Holy See could not conform to their wishes, as it would be destructive to discipline.

"He added that all those who objected to the situation were free to go home, and concluded by announcing that the organizers of the mutiny would be discharged.

"Thereupon three of the leaders of the guards were expelled from the Vatican, four others departed immediately after them, and twelve more announced their intention of quitting later.

"The situation became so acute that the Vatican was practically in a state of siege. The remaining Swiss, accompanying their expelled comrades to the gates, shouted 'Viva Garibaldi!' sang 'La Marseillaise,' and otherwise acted out a scene the like of which was never before witnessed within the sacred precincts.

"To take the place of the striking guardsmen, another body of Vatican police, the Papal Gendarmes, are watching over all the strategic points in the palace under instructions not to allow any of the mutineers to leave the building without special permission nor to permit them to communicate with those outside. Strong forces of regular Roman police are patrolling the streets about the Vatican in expectation of disturbance.

"All this has served to focus attention on this famous body of men and on the others who share with them the task of policing the Vatican, that state within a state, to whose premises the temporal power of the Pope is now limited."

The Guard came into being in 1506 under Pope Julius II. They had active duties to perform when the Pope was a temporal potentate. When the kingdom of Italy was erected and the Pope became a voluntary prisoner in the Vatican the Government passed a law allowing him to maintain a suitable guard for his person and palace, and the Swiss Guards became a fixture. But—

"Since those exciting days their life has become more and more humdrum and their duties constantly easier, so that it is small wonder that Colonel Repond's severity has aroused resentment.

"The Swiss Guards have seldom numbered over 200 men; they average about 100. They have six officers, each of whom ranks three grades higher than officers in like bodies. Thus their commander ranks as a Colonel and every private ranks as a sergeant.

"Their chaplain is a regular officer and on him devolves the duty of conferring with the Pope whenever any question comes up as to the religious privileges of the guards, which are very extensive.

"Every candidate for the corps must be a Swiss citizen, at least 5 feet 8 inches in height, unmarried, in good health, and free from all bodily disfigurements. If he is not eligible for military service in Switzerland his application is rejected.

"He must present his baptismal certificate, a certificate or pass from his home, and a testimonial of good character from his parish authorities. After one year of good conduct the cost of his journey from his home in Switzerland to Rome is refunded to him. On some occasions this refund may be made in instalments beginning with the seventh month after his arrival in Rome.

"Guards wishing to leave the papal service may do so on giving three months' notice. After eighteen years of service each guard is entitled to a life pension of half of his regular pay; after twenty years he gets two-thirds, after twenty-five years five-sixths, and after thirty years full pay.

"Among certain prominent families in the Cantons of Zurich and Luzerne service in the Papal Guards has become a hereditary honor, handed down from father to son through generations."

A CHRISTIAN KING OF TIBET

AN ENGLISHMAN—Mr. Macworth Young—who recently traveled in Tibet, has just given out the details of the discovery made by him of a Christian King, Chodakpo, who ruled the "roof of the world" in the third decade of the seventeenth century. According to the lecture delivered by Mr. Young at Simla toward the end of last month, as reproduced in the *Statesman* (Calcutta), the mission responsible for this conversion—

"originated with the fathers in Agra and Lahore, and its object was in the first place the discovery of the ancient Christian churches and states which had been reported to exist in the vast tract known as Cathay which found credible support from descriptions given by travelers of Buddhist monastic orders. Accordingly, Father Antonio de Andrada set out from Agra in March, 1624, at the head of a mission toward Badrinath and, passing through Delhi, Srinagar, and Ghariwal, entered Tibet by the Mana passes. They descended toward the basin of the Sutlej in Western Tibet and found themselves in the Province of Guge, whose capital lay at Tsaparang."

The story of the conversion was thus told by the lecturer:

"The King received them kindly and gave orders that they should be housed and fed. When Father Antonio left after twenty-five days the King asked him to pay a visit the next year, which Antonio did, and gradually established himself in the capital. In due time a church was built with enthusiasm, the Lamas looking in disgust at the King. De Andrada left soon afterward to take up the office of Provincial at Goa, and other fathers subsequently visited Tibet.

"A fierce conflict ensued between the King and the Lamas, who devised all sorts of means to overthrow the influence of the Christians.

"In the meantime the King and his brother became baptized Christians."

The conversion of the King made the Lamas even fiercer than they had been before, and the priests at once set out to crush his power. To quote:

"As a result of the Lamas' intrigue the King of Ladakh was invited to Tsaparang and the King was betrayed by his subjects and forced to capitulate after a few months' siege. He was carried off as a prisoner, and was never heard of again.

"The King of Ladakh was personally not hostile to the Christian mission, which he left alone, but without a royal patron the power of the mission was gone, and their converts fell away. By 1642 none of them was left."

Mr. Macworth Young pointed out that unquestionable historical evidence exists in the shape of a letter written in 1626 A. D. by the leader of this mission to the Provincial at Goa, the capital of Portuguese India, dealing in detail with the conversion of the Tibetan King Chodakpo.

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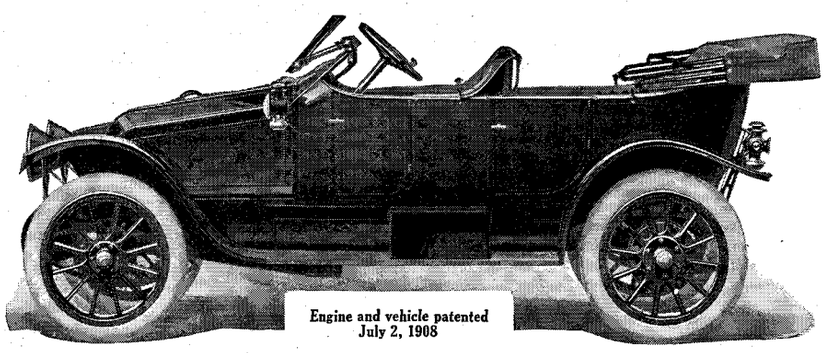
Why blame the tire maker?

If your tire bills are heavy, weigh your car. Then compare its weight and tire sizes with those given below.

Good tire service is secured by a light-weight car with easy springs and large tires. There is no other solution of tire trouble; no other way to avoid excessive upkeep expense.



Franklin Six "30" 5-passenger touring car

Franklin cars are the lightest for their size, power and speed. They carry the least unsprung weight. The power of the engine is transmitted through a flexible drive to the rear wheels without reach or torque rods. This saves in slippage wear on the rear tires. Here are the Franklin weights and tire sizes:

Six "38" touring or phaeton,	**3328** pounds, tires	**4½** in. and **5** in.
Six "38" 7-passenger touring,	**3480** pounds, "	**5** in.
Six "30" touring,	**2993** pounds, "	**4½** in.
Four "25" touring,	**2520** pounds, "	**4** in.

These weights include full equipment, gasoline and oil. In considering tire size bear in mind that the capacity of a tire to carry its load is practically all in the cross section of the tire and not in its diameter. A 4½" tire is 25 per cent. more tire than a 4" tire of the same diameter. A 34 x 4½" tire is 19 per cent. more tire than a 36 x 4" tire and costs 15 per cent more.

The same tire goes twice as far on a Franklin

The actual figures are what count when you want the facts—and the facts show that Franklin owners get double tire mileage. Let us send you our "tire folder" which gives the tire mileage secured by Franklin owners in all parts of the country.

Wonderful riding comfort

Motoring comfort comes from easy riding, from tire reliability and from a light, easily managed car. Franklin easy riding is proverbial. Four full-elliptic springs and a wood chassis frame absorb the jars and jolts. The wood frame deadens jars the same as the wood handle does in a hammer. You drive the car right along smoothly and easily over all roads without fatigue and without straining and racking the car.

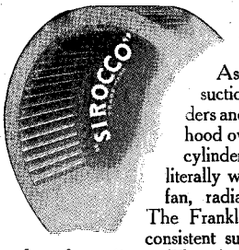
Gasoline consumption cut in two

Light weight and direct cooling are saving Franklin users big fuel bills. Gasoline consumption is cut squarely in two. Direct cooling permits the motor to be operated at the temperature of maximum efficiency for gasoline vapor. Higher thermo dynamic efficiency is secured and the full power of the gasoline is utilized.

Fuel is saved from two ends, the amount consumed per unit of horsepower and the amount necessary to produce power to drive the lighter car.

Four hundred miles to a gallon of oil and no smoke with the Franklin recirculating oiling system is another advantage.

The Sirocco fan flywheel does it



Applying the Sirocco fan to engine cooling is one of the most important improvements ever made in automobiles. The fan is built into the flywheel. As soon as the motor begins to run it starts a steady suction of air. This exhausts the air below the cylinders and causes fresh air to rush in through the front of the hood over and down through the sleeves that surround the cylinders with their radiating fins. This vigorous air current literally wipes the heat right off the cylinders. The belted fan, radiator and other heavy parts are dispensed with. The Franklin is the only motor that can be operated with consistent success in hot and cold climates, in mountainous and sandy sections. There is no water to limit efficiency, nothing to get out of order, nothing to oil or fill up. The cooling takes care of itself no matter how hot or cold the day.

High-powered motor unnecessary

The recent rapid rise in the cost of gasoline makes the large high-powered motor practically prohibitive to the average automobile owner on account of the high cost of operation.

Big power is not necessary to satisfaction in an automobile. A small motor in a properly designed car gives all the speed that can be used. Likewise, it gives plenty of power and ability on hills and under all conditions of driving. But a small motor must also be combined with a light weight car so that an excessive amount of power will not be required to move the dead load. Strength is not sacrificed in the properly built light car, but is secured by the use of high-grade materials and by proportionate design.

A remarkable trip

We recently published O. K. Parker's story, "A Strenuous Trip into the Grand Canyon of Arizona". Entirely aside from the fact that it is a story of a remarkable and seemingly impossible automobile trip into the Canyon, the book with its beautiful views and strikingly strong description of the most stupendous natural wonder of the world, is of deep interest. Mr. Parker is chief engineer of the Automobile Club of Southern California. We are glad to mail the book free to any address.

Motor cannot stall

The Entz electric starting system used on Franklin cars makes it impossible for the engine to stall. One switch controls both the starter and magneto. Throw on the switch and the starter goes to work. If by accident you cut off the gas the starter picks up the motor, and as you give it gas again, away it goes.

ENCLOSED CARS—Franklin dealers have cuts and specifications of our new line of enclosed cars. There will be coupes, limousines, Berlins and sedans.

Franklin cars are made as follows:

Franklin Six "38" 5-passenger touring	$3600	Franklin Six "30" touring car or 2-passenger phaeton	$2900
Franklin Six "38" 4-passenger phaeton	3600	Franklin Four "25" touring	2000
Franklin Six "38" 7-passenger touring	3850		

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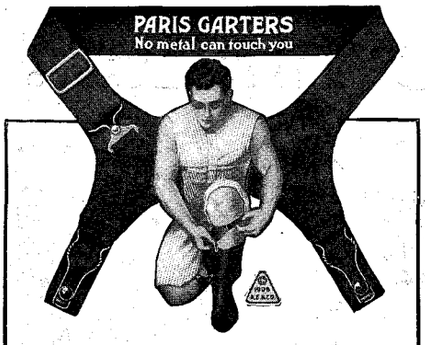

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not only for protection against jolting on rough roadways, but also for continuous service on the best city streets.

We have prepared an interesting booklet giving the full results of the noteworthy Ovington experiments on shock absorption—conducted with scientific accuracy over roads of various sorts. The facts contained therein should be known to every well-informed motorist.

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CURRENT POETRY

FORMLESSNESS in art has always its advocates. During the past season New York and London have been shown the work of painters called variously Post Impressionists, Cubists, and Futurists, resembling one another in their deliberate defiance of the established rules of composition and color. No such anarchistic movement is to be found in poetry, altho writers are not lacking who occasionally experiment with verse unrimed and formally unrhythmic. In most verse of this sort, the influence of Walt Whitman is clearly perceptible. This is true of Mr. Horace Traubel's "Optimos" and of the later work of Mr. Ezra Pound and Mr. Witter Bynner. In England the unrimed poems of a Bengalese writer, Rabindranath Tagore, are attracting a great deal of attention. Mr. Yeats has been particularly enthusiastic about them and has hailed their author as a great poet and a great mystic. His reception has been less warm in this country, but he has his American admirers, and his work has been printed by *The Atlantic Monthly* and *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse*. From *Poetry and Drama* we reprint two of his latest poems. Like all his verses, they were written in Bengali and translated into English by the author. Their symbolism is beautiful and many of the images are splendidly conceived, but some may question the judgment which gives them high place as works of literature or of mystical thought, and may suggest that their picturesque and exotic origin lends them a charm not inherent in them as poetry.

Two Poems

BY RABINDRANATH TAGORE

I

The odor cries in the bud, "Ah me! the day departs, the happy day of spring, and I am shut up in my petaled prison!"
Lose not heart, timid thing! Your bonds will burst, the bud will open into flower, and when you die away in a fulness of time, even then the spring will last.

The odor pants and beats itself within the bud, crying, "Ah me! the hours pass by, yet I know not where I am going, what it is I seek!"
Lose not heart, timid thing! The spring breeze has overheard your desire, the day will not end before you have fulfilled your being.

Dark seems the future and the odor cries in despair, "Ah me! through whose fault is my life so unmeaning? Who can tell me, why I am at all?"
Lose not heart, timid thing! The perfect dawn is near when you will mingle your life with all life, and at last know all your purpose.

II

"Ah, poet, the evening draws near; your hairs are turning gray.
"Do you, in your lonely musings, hear the message of the hereafter?"
"It is evening," the poet said, "and I am listening lest some one call from yonder village, late tho it be.
"I watch if young straying hearts chance to meet together, and two pairs of eager eyes beg for music to break their silence.
"Who is there to weave their passionate songs if I sit on the shore of life and contemplate death and the beyond?
"The early evening star disappears.
"The glow of the funeral pyre slowly dies by the silent river.
"Jackals cry in chorus from the courtyard of the deserted house in the light of the worn-out moon.
"If some wanderer, leaving home, come here to watch the night and with bowed head listen to the soundless murmur of the darkness, who is there to whisper the secrets of life into his ears if I, shutting my doors, should try to free myself from mortal bonds?
"It is a trifle that my hairs are turning gray.
"I am ever as young or as old as the youngest and the oldest of this village.
"Some have smiles, sweet and simple, and some a sly twinkle in their eyes.
"Some have tears that well up in the daylight, and others tears that are hidden in the gloom.
"They all have need for me, and I have no time to brood over the after-life.
"I am of the age of each; what matter if my hair turns gray?"

Here is another unrimed poem, this time by an American writer. It is a good picture of a sunset that Mr. White has made, and the thought of the last few lines is strikingly original. "Melon-flesh" is a rather ugly word, but it answers the poet's purpose admirably, for it is a tint that many of us have seen in the sky and been unable to characterize. This poem, from which we omit a number of lines, appeared in *The New Review*.

A June Sunset After Rain

BY ELIOT WHITE

A sudden ruddy gleam invades the room
To call us to the windows whence it falls
Through leafwork frames of burnished ivy,
Crusted with their emeralds of rain.
And lo! beyond the dripping maples of the hill,
And far along a strip of open heaven
The hue of melon-flesh, and crystal-deep,
Vast, dull-hot bars of cloud are massed,
All patterned down their flanks with glowing ash,
And breathed upon by some supernal breath,
Until their contact leaps to jewel-blaze
Of orange topaz and the fire of rose;—
Untamable transfiguring of flame
Across the hearth majestic of the gloaming,
In gold and garnet pageantry.

As timid, 'neath the silence of the awful light,
Within the somber woods faint syllables of birds
Fall, liquid-sweet, with those fresh-gathering tears
Far-heard in liquid intervals, from all the rain-drenched trees;
As when a child, with sorrow past, yet sobs aggrieved.

An hour gone, where heavy on the night
Wistaria yields fragrance, through its trellised vine
Gleams one last spark of cloudy embers down the west,
Where God has drawn His colors back to Him,
Yet left his covenant against the dark
Of all the morrow's splendor of His June.

From formless verse let us turn to writing done avowedly in imitation of that master of form, Alexander Pope. This poem, which appeared unsigned in *The Spectator*, is technically excellent and

(*Continued on page* 220)

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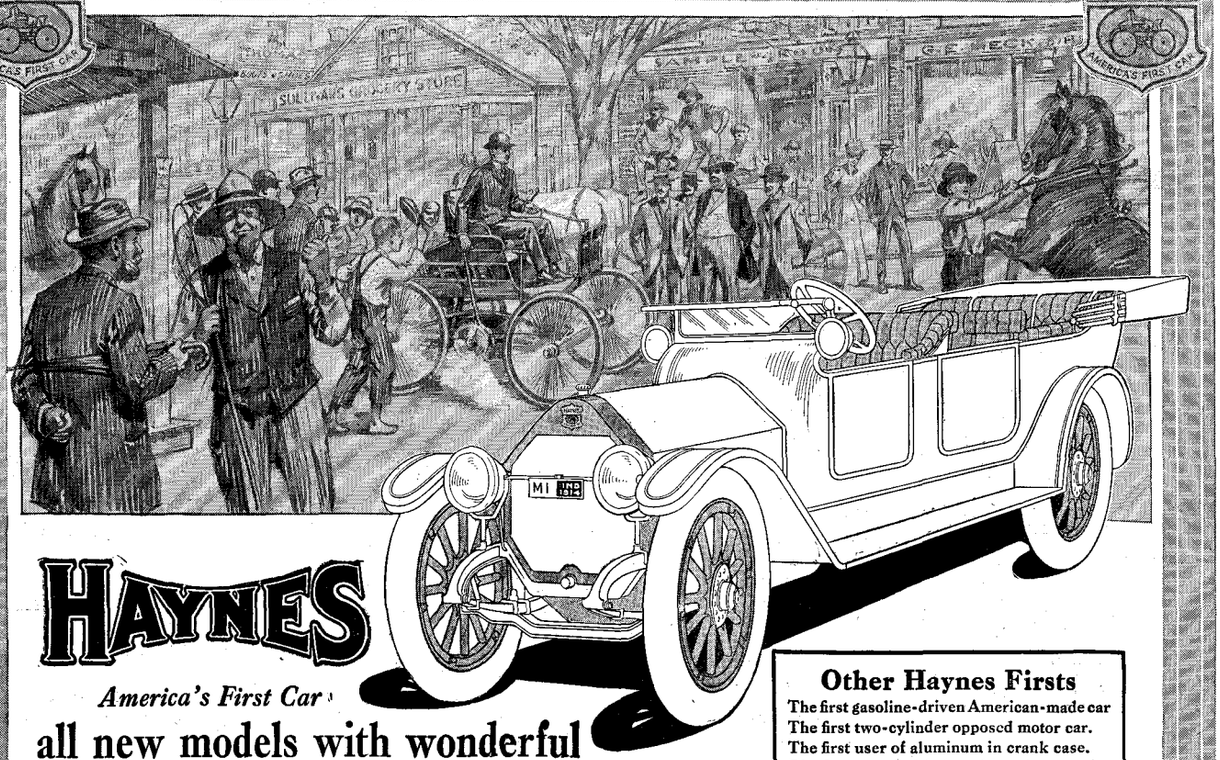

HAYNES

America's First Car

all new models with wonderful

Electric Gear Shift!

Other Haynes Firsts

The first gasoline-driven American-made car
The first two-cylinder opposed motor car.
The first user of aluminum in crank case.
The first to use nickel steel in axles.
The first side door car.
The first to use throttling carburetor.
The first to use make and break spark.
The first to use the jump spark.
The first to use electric ignition.
The first to use a magneto.
The first to use the double independent system of ignition, through two sets of spark plugs.

Twenty years ago Elwood Haynes created and built America's first gasoline car—since then the Haynes has been constantly the leader in developing and perfecting the automobile. Now with the wonderful Vulcan electric gear shift as standard equipment it gives you the last word in leadership.

The Electric Gear Shift completes the electrical equipment of the Haynes. The car is started by electricity, lighted by electricity and the gears are shifted by electricity. This wonderful invention puts an end to the pulling of gear levers. You sit erect, your hands never need to leave the steering wheel. Your eyes can always be fixed on the road ahead. Safety and confidence are gained, as well as absolute ease and convenience—to say nothing of the satisfaction and pride in possessing the very latest of automobile betterments.

Many other great features

Mechanical tire pump; pressure feed gasoline supply; complete dash board equipment; rain vision, ventilating wind shield; wide doors and roomy tonneau; deep cushions; Collins curtains adjustable from the seat; good-sized package space under both front and rear seats, and many other advantages.

Beautiful—Strong

The lines of the new Haynes models are long, sweeping, and very pleasing. Back of the beauty, the convenience and comfort of the Haynes, is a simplicity, sturdiness and reliability that is the finished result of twenty years of testing and proving.

See the new Haynes models at your dealer's

The Haynes with the Vulcan electric gear-shift is being exhibited and demonstrated by a dealer near you. If you don't know who he is, drop us a postal and we will tell you.

Write for "The Complete Motorist," a wonderful automobile book

By Elwood Haynes

In this book, Mr. Haynes, the creator of the first American car, tells you the important things to know about an automobile, tells you what the different parts are for and what you should know about them; tells how to run an automobile so as to get the most enjoyment for the least expense. Write today.

Model 26, 65 H. P., wheelbase 130 in., 6-cylinder, 2-passenger roadster, 4-passenger straight-line, or 5-passenger touring car, **$2700;** coupe, **$3200.**

Model 27, 65 H. P., wheelbase 136 in., 6-cylinder, 6-passenger straight-line, or 7-passenger touring car, **$2785;** limousine, **$3850.**

Model 28, 48 H. P., wheelbase 118 in., 4-cylinder, 2-passenger roadster, 4-passenger straight-line, 5-passenger touring car, **$1985;** coupe, **$2700.**

Hand levers are optional on each model at $200 reduction.

The Haynes Automobile Co.

42 Main Street **Kokomo, Indiana**

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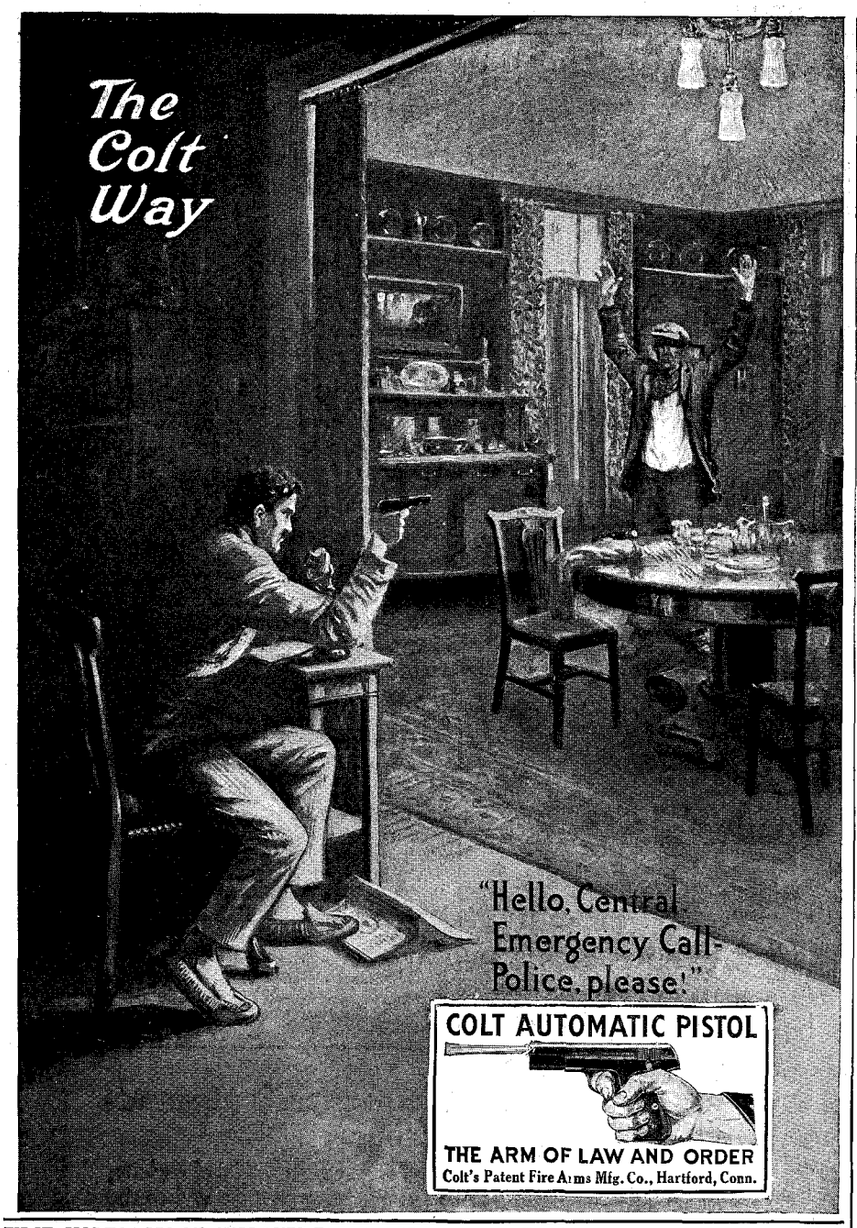
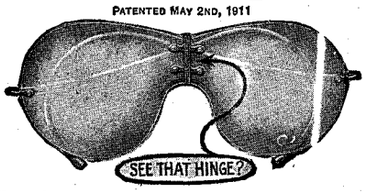
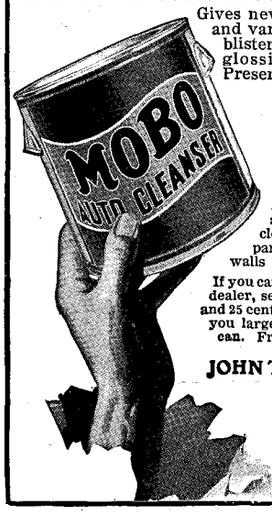

The Colt Way
"Hello, Central Emergency Call-Police, please!"
COLT AUTOMATIC PISTOL
THE ARM OF LAW AND ORDER
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.

FIRST MORTGAGES ON IMPROVED FARMS ARE SAFE and yield 6% and 6½% NET
We collect and remit interest in N. Y. exchange without charge. Write for lists of mortgages and full details
THE DEVEREAUX MORTGAGE COMPANY
1017 Spalding Building, Portland, Oregon

The Autoglas
PATENTED MAY 2ND, 1911


This glass is the only comfortable goggle and only efficient eye protector made.
WITHOUT rims, hinged at the center, it is neat and inconspicuous. Conforms to the contour of the face, and at the same time affords absolutely unobstructed vision.
Price, with plain amber lenses, $5.00
Or with wearers correction, $9.00
Any Optician, Sporting Goods or Motor Supply House can equip you. If your dealer hasn't them, write to us. We will see that you get them.
Over 12,000 now in use.
F. A. HARDY & CO.
Department D. CHICAGO, ILL.

Clean your auto with MOBO
—that's how to keep your car looking new. Mobo takes off the heaviest travel stain.
Gives new life to paint and varnish, will not blister or streak the glossiest surface. Preserves the lustre.


Try it
Mobo is a velvety linseed-oil soap—the only soap to use on an auto. Good for cleaning furniture, parquetry, painted walls and the like.
If you can't buy it of your dealer, send us his name and 25 cents, and we'll send you large 1½ pound trial can. Free booklet.
JOHN T. STANLEY
Maker of Fine Soaps
650 West 30th St.
New York

CURRENT POETRY

(*Continued from page* 218)

its author has attained remarkable dexterity in the use of Pope's favorite measure. The message which he conveys, however, is distinctly modern.

A Portrait

(*After Pope.*)

Oh! when a Wife at last begins to see
Her Husband's not the man he seemed to be,
Brave, tender, chivalrous, heroic, pure,
But half a tyrant, half an epicure;
Sharp-tongued if thwarted in his slightest whim,
As if the world were all arranged for him;
In converse commonplace, in habits gross,
Luxurious, idle, querulous, morose;—
As this blurred portrait proves itself the Real,
Effacing, flouting, her adored Ideal,
What wonder if, in dear defeat of hope,
She turns an atheist or a misanthrope;
Arraigns the Powers that mocked her maiden prayer,
And e'en in motherhood finds fresh despair;
Still, as she feels her own poor life undone,
Fears to revive the Father in the Son;
With wistful terror scans the baby face
And dreads to read th' hereditary grace;
Marks his sweet eyes, those eyes of heavenly blue,
Which seem to say, "If false, then nothing's true,"
Then murmurs, "Gracious God, will *he* be traitor, too?"

Who but must weep if such a Wife there be?
Who would not shudder if his own were she?

Harper's Magazine prints the following poem. Many poets have written of gardens—there are in existence at least two anthologies of poetry about them—but the subject can never grow trite. Miss Howells has filled her lines with lovely colors and pleasant odors, and surely so sympathetic a tribute would give pleasure to the vanished guardian of larkspur and hollyhock.

This Is Her Garden

BY MILDRED HOWELLS

This is her garden; in it day by day
She lived and worked, with patient, tender care
Marshaling her flowers in orderly array
Till beauty clad the earth that once was bare.
This fringed, spice-freighted pink she planted here;
Blue burning larkspur, and the honeyed phlox,
And these proud ranks that high above them rear
Their satin spires, the stately hollyhocks.
Here once again they fill with brilliant bloom
Long summer days, while through the summer nights
They penetrate the warm, moth-haunted gloom
With fragrant promise of unseen delights.
Again her garden blooms, its fountains spill
Their wonted laughter over marble brims
As in those other summer-times, but still
A sense of emptiness its beauty dims.
The pansies as I pass lift wistful eyes,
Each lily shakes a disappointed head,
And all the rustling garden, longing, sighs
For one who will not walk there, being dead.
Yet surely here, if to this world return
Spirits released, might come her gentle shade
To comfort those who with the flowers still yearn
For her lost presence in the heaven she made.
But no, not even here, her soul set free
From mortal care would love to earth recall,
For in this very garden, it may be,
She buried sorrows undivined by all
Who knew her air serene and tranquil grace.
Unsummoned let her rest, while empty stands
Save of her memory this garden space;
A prayer of beauty wrought with loving hands.

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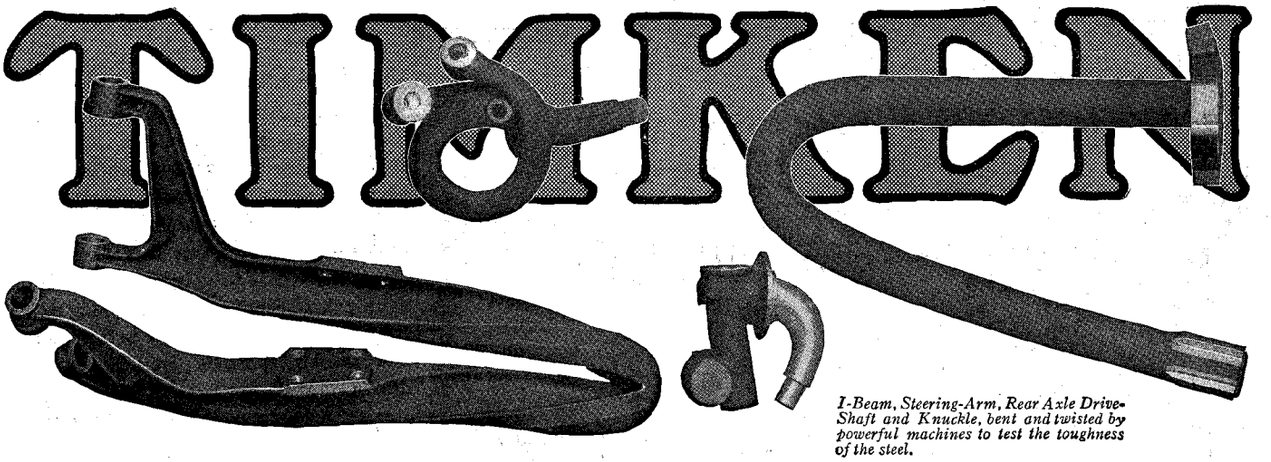
TIMKEN



I-Beam, Steering-Arm, Rear Axle Drive-Shaft and Knuckle, bent and twisted by powerful machines to test the toughness of the steel.

There's Safety in Axles that Stand Tests Like This—

—Safety in axles designed to meet the maximum stresses of every-day travel with a *big margin to spare*—built of materials so good that, if accident does bring strains beyond what the axles should bear, they will *stand right up to the last ounce of pressure and the last severe shock*—then *bend* but not break.

WHEN Harry Knight drove his racer head-on into a concrete wall at the Speedway May 30, 1911, to save another man's life, the Timken Front Axle was bent by the intense inpact. But that axle was afterward straightened and is running under a car today.

It is because Timken-Detroit Axle parts are so tough that they *can* be bent, twisted and flattened, cold, *without breaking*, that the man who rides on Timkens *can confidently count on riding safely*.

It requires terrific blows and tons of pressure, in special testing-machines, to bend these big, tough, cold, steel I-beams, steering arms, knuckles and driving shafts.

Tests like this are necessary to *prove* in our factory that the work of the steel-makers, the chemists, engineers and metallurgists was right.

To prove that, while wonderfully tough and strong, Timken-Detroit Axles *are not brittle*.

That the I-beams and spindles will not break under the weight of the loaded car as it drops suddenly into a deep rut or bumps over steel rails. Nor will a steering-arm, or a steering cross-rod snap, and leave the car unmanageable.

Problems in Safety

To get steel that is strong enough, and hard enough to stand the steady stress; and yet so tough that it cannot break under sudden shock, has been no simple problem. And to get it without undue weight has been another problem.

These problems could not be solved through knowledge of the chemistry of steel alone. It meant testing samples of steels from all over the world, observing and recording the effect on these steels of heating them to different temperatures and quenching them in different baths.

Concentrated Study

Out of the multiplicity of analyses, heat-treatments and testings, and out of long experience in every type of car under all conditions of service, has come the best steel for each axle part, and the best formulas for heat-treatment of each part.

Only concentrated devotion to the one problem of axle-building could determine the right steel and the right heat-treatment—just as it has developed the right design, size and relation of the different axle parts.

And Still More Study

Although Timken-Detroit Axles justified themselves from the very beginning of the automobile industry by satisfactory service in motor-cars, pleasure and commercial, the work of study, experiment and investigation has continued through all the years that have followed. It has made, and is making every year, new contributions to the wonderful things accomplished in this Twentieth Century by heat-treatment.

The safety and satisfaction of the man who rides on Timken-Detroit Axles are secure because back of the axle is the great human organization that has worked together for one common object during all the years of motor-car manufacture.

There are no more important parts of your car than the axles and their bearings. Why this is so is told in the Timken Primers, C-5 "On the Anatomy of Automobile Axles," and C-6 "On the Care and Character of Bearings." Sent free postpaid, from either address below.

THE TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLE CO.
Detroit, Mich.
THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING CO.
Canton, Ohio

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Thin Waltham Watches

The making of thin watches which shall also be reliable is fraught with many fine technical difficulties.

That we offer a thin watch at all announces that we have conquered these difficulties, for never does a Waltham watch go out without possessing as its main glory instrumental precision.

The "Colonial A" watch shown here is beautiful to the eye, imperceptible in the pocket and a true Waltham in accuracy.

Perhaps you would like our booklet on thin watches. We would like you to have it. It is free on request.

Waltham Watch Company
Waltham, Mass.

Before buying any watch be sure to ask your jeweler about our "Riverside" models. The Riverside booklet is interesting and free. Write us for it.

Confidence Born of Knowledge

Pyrene TRADE MARK FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Brass and Nickel-plated Pyrene Fire Extinguishers are the only one-quart fire extinguishers included in the Lists of Approved Fire Appliances issued by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Will *instantly* smother the most stubborn gasoline fire.

A *gas blanket* which completely cuts off the air supply and *smothers* the flame is formed when Pyrene Liquid comes in contact with heat.

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Baltimore
Boston
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San Antonio
York, Neb.

Used by the Standard Oil Companies, railroads, traction and power companies, and industrial corporations throughout the United States

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PYRENE MFG. CO., 1358 Broadway, New York

Pacific Coast Distributors
Gorham Engineering Co.
San Francisco
Los Angeles
Seattle

LACK OF PYRENE PROTECTION MAY MAKE *YOUR* CAR "A SKELETON ON THE ROAD"

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A RAILROAD MISSIONARY

THE chief obstacles to travel between Boston and New York in the days of John Elliott were the red men, who used to playfully gather in the scalps of the travelers, and complaints became so numerous that Elliott started out to convert them from heathenism to a better life, and had more or less success at it. Traveling conditions in New England grew better, at any rate, and he should be given all the credit due him. Of late years, however, renewed complaint has been heard about the travel conditions, and another Elliott, one of John's descendants, we are told, is to tackle the job. Howard Elliott, who succeeds Charles S. Mellen as president of the New Haven road, is said to differ from Mr. Mellen in some particulars and to resemble more closely, perhaps, the missionary who tried to discourage the scalpers of an earlier day. Indian methods in finance are thought to be distasteful to him. He is pictured as a man of simple, frank personality, who says his duty is to be equally divided between the public his railroad serves and the owners of the property. The story of his career is told in the New York *Globe:*

Thirty years ago he went to Burlington, Iowa, and became a $40-a-month clerk. Now he returns to the East a $100,000-a-year railroad president. He was born in Twentieth Street, New York City. His parents were not wealthy, and the young man had a real struggle to get through Harvard, where he graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School.

President Elliott's explanation of his rise in life is simple. He followed the rules commonly laid down for the guidance of youth.

"I don't know of any particular reason for my success," he said, "unless it was hard work and the fact that some opportunity happened to come when I was around. I was always attentive to my particular business. It was partly luck and a well-grounded education which I was fortunate enough to get.

"I happened to come along when there

Rider Agents Wanted

in each town to ride and exhibit sample Ranger bicycles. *Write for our latest special offer.*
Finest Guaranteed 1914 Models **$10 to $27**
with Coaster-Brakes, Puncture-Proof tires.
1912 & 1913 Models all of best makes.... **$7 to $12**
100 Second-Hand Wheels
All makes and models, good as new..... **$3 to $8**
Great FACTORY CLEARING SALE
We **Ship on Approval** *without a cent deposit, pay the freight,* and allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.**
TIRES, coaster-brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries, parts and repairs *at half usual prices.* DO NOT BUY until you get our catalogues and offer. *Write now.*
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. T-172 Chicago, Ill.

HEINTZ ENDLESS INNER LINERS

End all your tire troubles, prevent blowouts and punctures, protect your inner tubes, reinforce your casing, double the mileage of any casing, old or new. Save yourself jobber and dealer profits. Buy direct. Send for catalogue.

Frederick L. Heintz, Hammond, Ind., Dept. C.

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were various changes going on in the railroad world, and I was first given a place on a little road to help it along. I worked hard and made good, and they gave me a place on a bigger road. It just happened that I grew up with the country.

"The only rule to success that I know of is hard work, honesty, sincerity, good character, and good habits. These are platitudes, but they are the principles of success. Whatever you do, do as well as you can, and do a little more than is expected of you if possible.

"By good habits I mean moderation. It is just as important to eat moderately as it is to be temperate in drinking and smoking."

Mr. Elliott is a man of remarkable physique. He is 5 feet 8 inches tall and weighs 205 pounds, all muscle. He smokes a few cigars a day, occasionally drinks a cocktail, and a glass of wine with his dinner.

"What was the particular program which made you so successful in the Northern Pacific?" was asked.

"The country helped to build up the Northern Pacific," said Mr. Elliott. "I did all I could to gain the confidence of the people we served and help promote a friendly feeling between the company and the community. We cooperated with the farmers and business men. They helped us and we helped them.

"My attention during the past three years has been devoted to an attempt to create a better public feeling. I have explained the railroad point of view and tried to meet and understand the point of view of the people we served."

Tho born in New York City, Mr. Elliott is a New Englander. He is a typical Yankee with a Western training. Most of his boyhood was spent in Cambridge and New Haven.

As the head of the New Haven system he will make his home in Boston. The movement to place him in this position originated with friends in New England.

"I feel it is a call to duty," he said, "and tho it is a severe wrench to give up living in the West I have always tried to do my duty and I was willing to respond to the call."

Mr. Elliott married a Western girl, and they have three children—two girls and a boy. They are Janet, nineteen; Edith, seventeen, and Howard, thirteen.

The first American ancestor of Howard Elliott was John Elliott, known to fame as the translator of Elliott's Bible. He was an Indian apostle and spent his life preaching among the Indians. He was the first to translate the Bible into the Indian tongue. John Elliott was buried in Roxbury, Mass.

To newspaper men who have dealt with railroad presidents and big financiers Howard Elliott is a revelation. Charles S. Mellen has never granted an interview or received reporters in his office since he became president of the New Haven. Mr. Elliott, on the other hand, is always accessible. He says:

"I am a quasi-public servant, and the men who work with and through me are entitled to know what sort of man I am and what my ideas are."

After he had been called before the board of directors and had formally accepted their offer, Mr. Elliott sent word

SPECIALLY PREPARED WATERPROOF LEATHER WARRANTED NOT TO CRACK, HARDEN, OR ROT UNDER ANY CONDITION.
REINFORCING STRIP OF STRONG INELASTIC FABRIC.
LINING OF TOUGH CHROME LEATHER
THE TIRE COVER THAT DOES NOT CHAFE
PROTECT YOUR TIRES
BY SPRING TENSION!
The first condition of success in a tire protector is that it must not chafe. With that condition met, protectors are priceless savers of time and trouble.
But leather stretches—witness your own shoes. And loose covers chafe the tires.
The only reliable cure for chafing is to draw the cover permanently tight by strong springs. When that is done, the cover sticks to the tire as if a part of it, and thousands of miles leave not even a mark on the rubber.
Woodworth Treads
have been attached by spring tension since 1909. That feature is patented: millions of miles of service have proved it to be the scientific answer to the problem of tire protection. The Treads are applied in a few minutes, and they are as smooth and snug on their last day as on their first.
Woodworth Treads fit all road conditions. Even ice does not interfere with the special Winter type. Muddy roads, greasy pavements, sharp stones, nails and glass, fresh road oil—none of these will trouble you with Woodworth Treads. Punctures are eliminated: fabric decay and premature blowouts are prevented without fussy repairing.
Best of all, Woodworth Treads really cost nothing, for they save more than their price in the added life of the tires.
BID TIRE TROUBLES GOOD-BYE TODAY!
Repair your tires now, and secure the full life of the fabric by covering them with Woodworth Treads! Don't wait for further cuts and rotting. Don't potter with endless small repairs. And don't invite skidding, punctures and blowouts on your vacation tour. Forget the tires and enjoy yourself!
WE GUARANTEE
Woodworth Treads to outwear any other type of protector in any sort of test. We also guarantee them not to injure the tires. If you buy Woodworth Treads and do not find them to be all that we claim, we will refund the full purchase price within 60 days from date of purchase.
All big supply houses sell Woodworth Treads. If it is not convenient to order of them, we will ship direct, express prepaid.
LEATHER TIRE GOODS COMPANY
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
LOOK FOR THE SPRINGS

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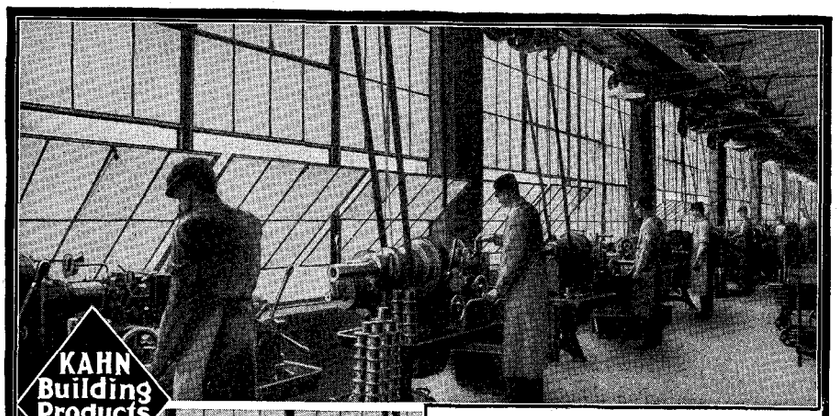

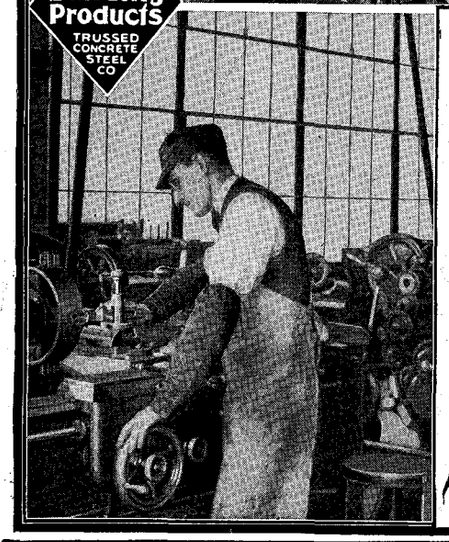

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UNITED STEEL SASH

United Steel Sash not only affords generous daylight, but raises the efficiency of operatives by supplying to them ample fresh air, without drafts. Larger output, greater accuracy and protection from fire are additional advantages of daylighting with United Steel Sash.

United Steel Sash has these exclusive features: Continuous I-beam members unweakened by cutting or punching; double circular contact around ventilators; continuous bearing section for glass; simplified glazing, etc., etc. Made in all types and sizes.

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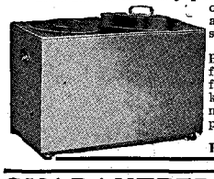
Reinforcing, Hy-Rib and Lath, Steel Sash, Etc.

FIRELESS COOKER 7.55 Special Summer Price

With Aluminum Cooking Utensils

Sensational cut in factory price. New manufacturing methods. Latest improved sheet steel and aluminum outfit. Light, sanitary, convenient.



30 Days' Free Trial

Bakes, roasts, boils, stews. Pays for itself quickly in fuel and food saved. More leisure, cooler kitchen. **Free Book** shows many sizes. Write before prices advance.

Johnston-Slocum Co.,
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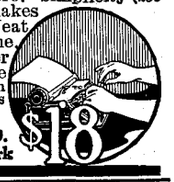
NEW BUSINESS TYPEWRITER $18

Wonderful $18 Bennett Portable Typewriter does all work of $100 machines. All important improvements, writing visible, 84 character standard keyboard. Slips in grip or pocket. Write on train, at home, office, anywhere. Simplicity (250 parts; others 1700 to 3700), makes durable and low-priced. Neat, rapid work. Lasts lifetime. Made in famous Elliott-Fisher factory by experts who make $175 to $1000 Billing Machines. Can send parcel post. Few live agents wanted. Ask for catalog.



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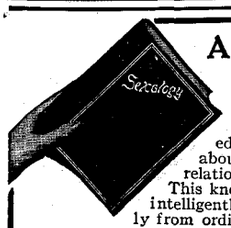
Dykes Innerliners are sold under positive guarantee to increase tire mileage 50%. *Prevent blow-outs and punctures.* Make old tires run hundreds of extra miles. Inserted between outer casing and inner tube. Ready for use. Easy to apply. Sold Parcel Post. 3"x28, 30, 32, 34, $2.50; 3½"x30, 32, 34, 36, $3.00; 4"x30, 32, 33, 34, 36, $3.50; 4½"x5", 34, 35, 36, $4.00—$4.50. Write for Booklet.

JOHN L. G. DYKES CO., Dept. 13, Chicago.

Time-Tested Investments

OUR 6% First Farm Mortgages have stood the test for 30 years. Send for descriptive pamphlet "A" and list of offerings. Highest references.

E. J. LANDER & CO., Grand Forks, N. D.



A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(*Illustrated*)

By William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
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Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

All in one volume. Illustrated. $2.00, postpaid.

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.

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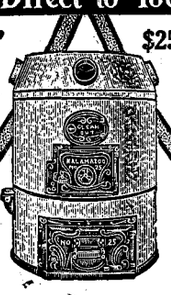

$25 to $75 Less—Long Time To Pay

to the newspaper reporters that he would meet them at his hotel. When they arrived at his room Mrs. Elliott was there and joined in the reception with true Western hospitality.

"What are you going to do with us?" she inquired of the score of newspaper men. "Please be gentle with us. We are going to do the best we can."

Explaining his attitude to the Wall Street financiers who marveled at his frankness with reporters, Mr. Elliott said:

"The latch of my office is always out to newspaper men. I have dealt frankly with them all my life. I have found that there are black sheep among reporters as there are among railroad men and bankers, but I have never misplaced my confidence but once. I can not hold that one misstep against the whole newspaper profession. Besides, I am a sort of public official and the people have a right to know what I am doing and thinking about. The only way they have of finding out the truth is through the newspapers. I have no more right to deny an interview to a reporter than I have to one of the members of my board of directors."

WHERE BEAUX ARE HIRED

IN the East End of London and in the manufacturing towns of England there is a new social wrinkle which seems to be unknown on this side of the Atlantic. In this country a young man who would allow a girl to pay for theater-tickets, dinners, and the like for him on social occasions would soon be the town joke, but in the English industrial centers the situation is different. Over there good-looking young men earn their living as professional beaux for lonesome girls, and are none the less popular for it. The particulars are furnished by *Tit-Bits:*

The finger of scorn is always ready to be pointed at the girl who has no Lothario to dance attendance on her, to escort her to picture palace or theater; and this is a

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situation which no daughter of Eve could tolerate.

The consequence is natural. The maid who can not attract a lover by her charms is often very willing to pay for his company; and there is never any lack of gallants eager to play the rôle of squire to her for a consideration. In the busy streets on Saturday evenings you will see them by the score, drest in such finery as their pockets can afford, ready to act as squires of dames. The girl who wants their escort reviews them with critical eyes, signals to the one who takes her fancy, and the couple disappear together to spend a few hours at a picture palace or listening to the latest comic songs at a local music-hall.

Of course, it is all perfectly proper. The lady hands her purse to her swain, who acts as paymaster for the outing and receives a couple of shillings as the reward of his chivalry; while she considers the money well spent for the company of an agreeable escort and for the pleasure of showing to the world that she at least is not among the manless maids.

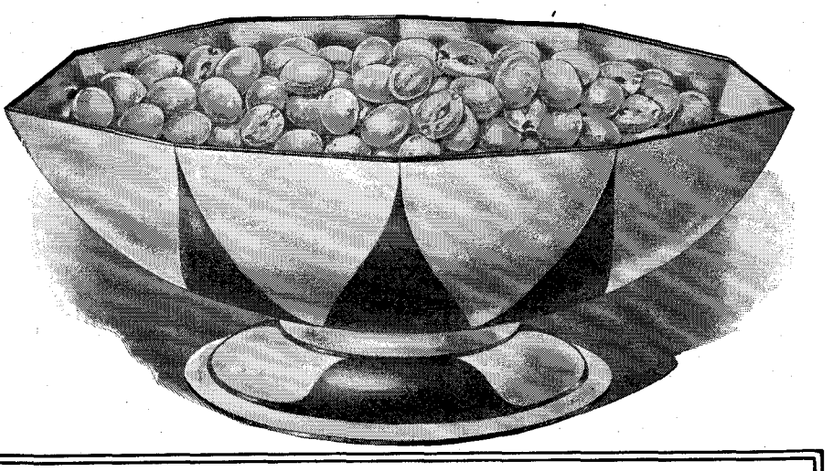
The professional "walker-out" is really a man to be envied by his fellows. He gets abundant recreation and amusement at no cost to himself, and he makes quite a substantial addition to his other earnings in the most agreeable fashion. If he is a smart man, good to look upon—the man of whom a girl may be proud as her escort—he has no lack of engagements. In some fortunate cases he is booked up months in advance. In one case known to the writer a handsome young factory-worker, who is the proud possessor of a frock coat and a tall hat, is so much in demand that, as a rule, he has no vacant date for fully six months ahead, and his earnings make a good addition to his wages.

But it is not every man who can aspire to this honorable office. The professional walker-out must be a man of good character. The loafer and he who is too fond of his "cups" either has no chance or gets short shrift. He must be an escort to be proud of. He need not be handsome, but he must at least be well drest and an entertaining companion. The shabby man may look in vain for employment; the dull dog is soon sent about his business.

When money is scarce two girls will combine to secure the company of one gallant, sharing the expenses and also the fee, which is no more for two than one. And, perhaps curiously, there is little or no jealousy, altho the same man may play the squire to a dozen maids on as many consecutive days. In many cases, too, the "walker-out" finds regular employment by conducting his employer nightly to the music-hall or theater, where she is playing some small part, his usual remuneration being sixpence and a glass of beer.

It is by no means always the unattractive girl who thus gets companionship in this strange way. Many a pretty and lonely maid finds this a useful avenue to introductions to other young men, friends of her chaperon, among whom she not infrequently finds a real lover and a husband. Others there are who find the favored lover an excellent means of hurrying up a laggard wooer who is too long in coming to the proposing point.

Naturally the ideal "walker-out" is the smart, well-set-up Mr. Atkins, who cuts



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Perfect kernels, puffed to eight times normal size. Grains toasted by heat, exploded by steam, made into airy bubbles.

Now countless people, every morning, serve them with cream and sugar. Or mix them with their berries.

Now countless suppers, every night, consist of these crisp, porous grains floating in bowls of milk.

Now forty million dishes monthly are consumed by people who have learned the delight of them.

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These are bubbles of grain, with a myriad cells—four times as porous as bread. With thin toasted walls which easily crush, and become delicious morsels. With an almond flavor, a nut-meat taste, created by applying 550 degrees of heat. They are both foods and confections. Thousands use them in place of nuts—in candy making and as garnish for ice cream.

Puffed Wheat, 10c
Puffed Rice, 15c
Except in Extreme West

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Get them for summer meals—for breakfasts, for luncheons, for suppers. Serve with cream or with berries, or in bowls of milk. In no other cereal can you find the fascination which folks find in Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice.

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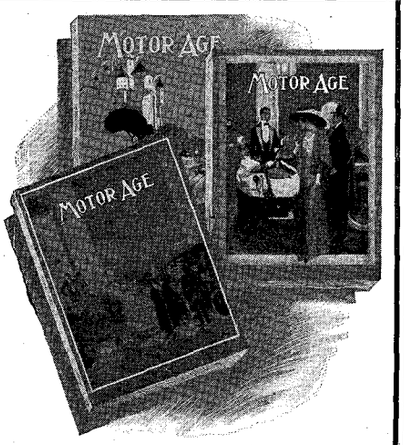

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such a brave figure in his regimentals; and if he is disposed to enjoy an evening at the theater at no cost to himself while escorting a girl who desires his company, who shall blame him? But whether he be one of the king's soldiers, a stalwart constable off duty, or a good-looking coster, the "walker-out" plays an important part in the life of hundreds of girls in the East End, who, without him, would lack male companionship, and have to endure the pity or contempt of their more fortunate sisters.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

No Charge for This.—Young persons should reflect that everything which is blind and which laughs at locksmiths is not love.—*Puck.*

Made His Getaway.—SHE—"I wonder why they hung that picture."

HE—"Perhaps they couldn't catch the artist."—*Boston Transcript.*

Our Way.—"Who presents people at court, pop?"

"In this country, my son, it is generally done by the grand jury."—*Baltimore American.*

Why They Clutch.—HE—"Why does an actor, to portray deep emotion, clutch at his head, and an actress at her heart?"

SHE—"Each feels it most in the weakest point."—*Judge.*

Cab Humor.—OLD LADY—"Does your horse ever shy at motors?"

CABBY—"Lor' bless yer, no, lady; 'e didn't even shy when railway trains fust come in."—*Punch.*

Brave Youth.—HER FATHER (sternly)—"Young man, can you support my daughter in the style she's been accustomed to?"

LOVER (briskly)—"I can, but I'd be ashamed to."—*Life.*

Had the Goods.—"I am seeking the light," announced the Pilgrim.

"Well," replied the drug-store clerk, "we carry antifat and peroxide."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Naturally.—"Now, Johnny," said the teacher, "if you had six pennies and Charlie had four, and you took his and put them to yours, what would that make?"

"Trouble."—*London Evening Standard.*

Yielding Her Prerogative.—HE—"The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. Don't forget that."

SHE—"Then you come in and rule the world a while. I'm tired."—*Woman's Journal.*

Wise To It.—MR. QUOTER—"Solomon has said 'the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong.'"

MR. GAMESPORT—"I suppose in his time the sporting competition was pretty crooked."—*Brooklyn Life.*

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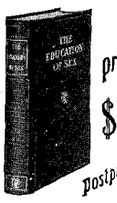

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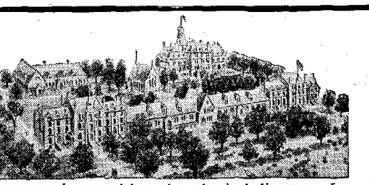

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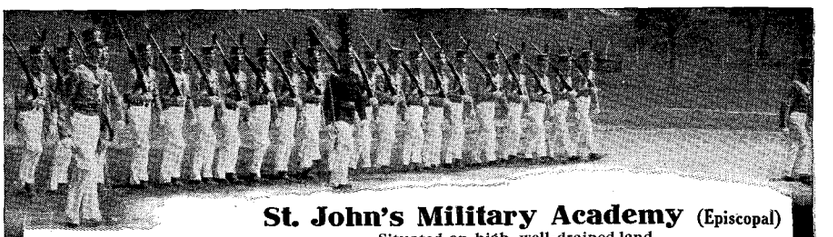

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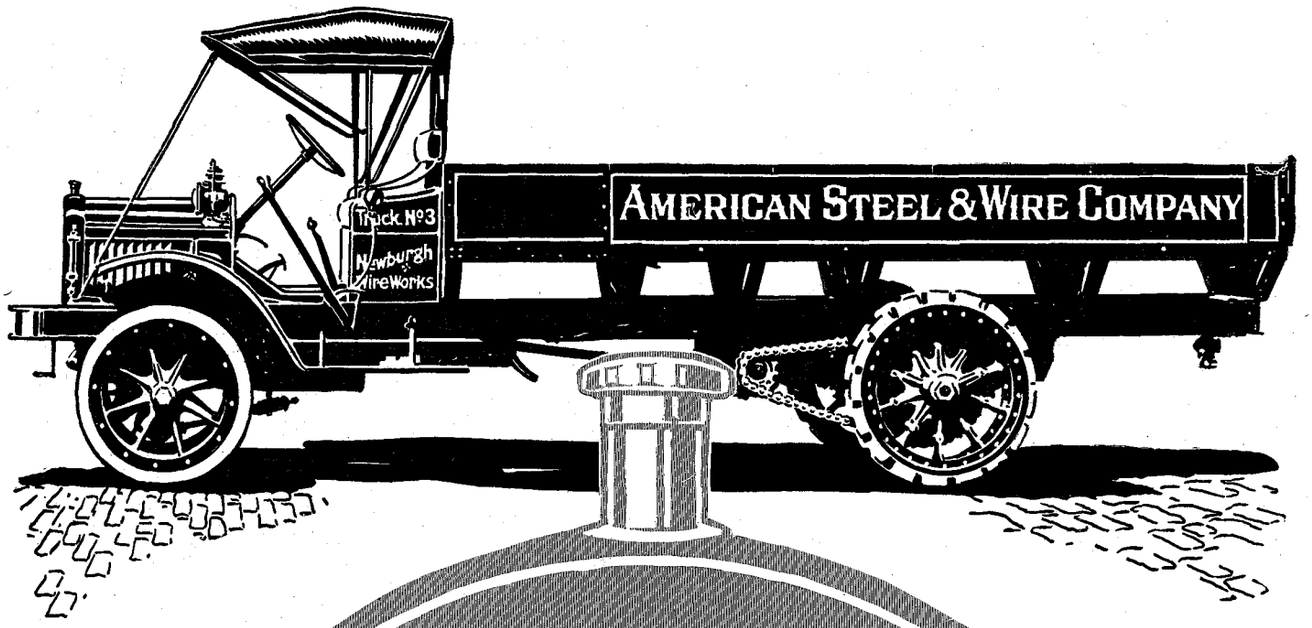

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"What is the sum you wish to deposit?" inquired the clerk.

"Oh, I don't mean that kind of an account," she replied. "I mean an account like I have at the big stores down town."—*New York Evening Post.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

July 24.—Chinese rebels are repulsed in an attack on the arsenal at Shanghai.

The order giving Dr. Sun Yat Sen authority over the construction of the proposed Chinese railway system is canceled by the Government because Dr. Sun has sided with the secessionists.

July 25.—Austria demands that Servia and Greece cease hostilities against Bulgaria.

July 26.—One hundred thousand non-militant suffragettes hold a peaceful demonstration in London and petition Parliament for the franchise.

More than 600 monks are deported from Mt. Athos as a result of heretical strife.

July 27.—Chinese Government troops capture the Hukow forts in Kiangsi province from the rebels by a joint land and naval attack.

July 30.—Cable dispatches say ex-President Castro has started a revolution in Venezuela.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

July 24.—Republican Senators are defeated in their attempt to amend the Tariff Bill.

July 25.—Postmaster-General Burleson announces he will put the parcel-post changes into effect August 15.

July 26.—Henry Lane Wilson, Ambassador to Mexico, arrives in Washington to report to the State Department on Mexico's three years of revolution.

July 27.—The United States Government, through Secretary Bryan, demands that Mexico make redress for the shooting of an American official in Juarez, and that two mining engineers, held under sentence of death, be released.

July 28.—Secretary McAdoo issues a statement accusing the New York banks of a conspiracy to depress the value of 2 per cent. bonds.

The majority of the Democratic members of the House Banking Committee agree to report the Administration Currency Bill to a caucus August 11.

July 29.—Charles F. Marvin is appointed Chief of the Weather Bureau.

The appointment of Frederick C. Penfield as Ambassador to Austria-Hungary is confirmed by the Senate.

GENERAL

July 24.—Four are killed in a clash between Cabin Creek, W. Va., miners and Wake Forest watchmen.

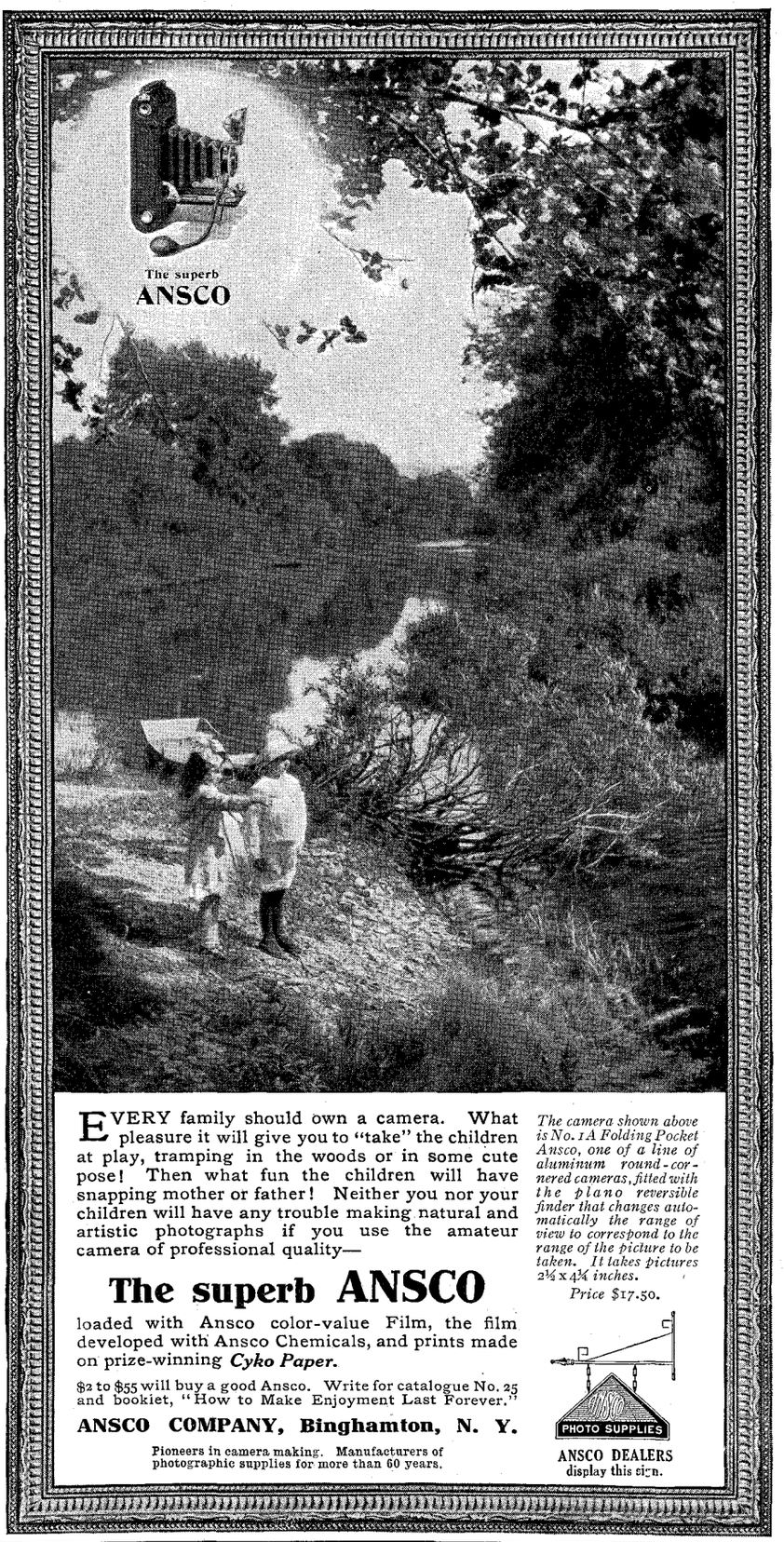
The Government begins a suit at Portland, Ore., to dissolve the so-called Telephone Trust.

July 25.—Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific, is elected president and a director of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad by the board of directors, and a new plan for the administration and operation of the entire New Haven system is adopted.

July 26.—Articles of arbitration are signed by representatives of the trainmen and the railroads after the latter withdraw their demand that their grievances against the employees shall be considered.

July 28.—Twenty-nine are indicted for rioting in the Kanawha County coal fields of West Virginia.

The silk-workers' strike at Paterson, N. J., is reported at an end.



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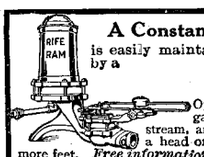

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"A. P.," Allegan, Mich.—"Please state which of the following is correct: 'The Hon. Mr. A. Tunkski,' or 'The Hon. A. Tunkski.'"

If both personal and family names are given, the former in full or by means of initials, it is sufficient to use the title "The Honorable" alone; as, "The Hon. A. Tunkski." If only the surname were given, one should use before it the title "Mr."; as, "The Hon. Mr. Tunkski."

"H. H.," Etna, Ohio.—"Please explain the difference between *commence* and *begin*, and when to use them correctly."

Of the two words, *begin* and *commence*, *begin* is the homelier, is English, is more familiar, is shorter. Its antonym is *end*. *Commence* is from the French; its antonym is *complete* (perhaps also *finish*). *Begin* is a somewhat broader and looser term. The life of a wheat-stalk *begins* with the bursting of a seed in the soil, and *ends* with the ripened fruit and the death of the stalk and leaves. It *begins* to rain or snow; the storm finally *ends*. In these cases *begin* is better than *commence*. The Lexicographer would suggest the rule: When in doubt, use *commence* if to the same action or thing *complete* would apply. If *finish* is the final word, the initial stage is best exprest sometimes by *commence*, sometimes by *begin*. But if *end* is the final word, it will be well, in all likelihood, to begin with *begin*.

"C. H. S.," Newark, Ohio.—"Should the word in the following sentence be singular or plural: 'He is a member of the board of directors at present, and one of the largest, if not the largest *stockholders?*'"

The word *stockholders* should be plural, but its position in the sentence should be altered. One should say "one of the largest *stockholders*, if not the largest."

"R. W. K.," San Francisco, Cal.—"Is the word 'Madam' applicable in addressing any woman?"

Yes. *Madame* is properly addrest to a married woman, *mademoiselle* to an unmarried. These are French words; but *madam* is an English word, applicable to either.

"E. V. T.," New York, N. Y.—"A newspaper reports that 'the Connecticut river has *overflown* its banks.' Is that possible?"

Not until the river learns to *fly*. At present the river flows; and because of heavy rainfall it *overflowed* its banks.

"H. C. A.," Minneapolis, Minn.—"Kindly give me the proper pronunciation of such words as *enteroptosis*, *gastroptosis*, and *splanchnoptosis*. Should the words be pronounced sounding the 'p' or should the 'p' be silent in these words as it is in the word 'ptosis'?"

In the three compounds of *ptosis* which you cite, the *p* is pronounced: ca-ter-ŏp-tō'sis, gas-trŏp-tō'sis, splanch-nŏp-tō'sis.

"M. S.," Springfield, Mo.—"Would it be proper to say, 'As the warm and hot weather *approach*,' or should it be 'approaches'?"

We should throw the whole case out of court. If, when you say, "As the warm and hot weather approach," you mean to speak of two weathers or seasons, your wording is as incorrect as if you said of two men, "The white and black man come." Apparently what is meant is this: "As the warm weather and later the hot weather approach." But whether that would express the idea well can not be recognized until the context is supplied.

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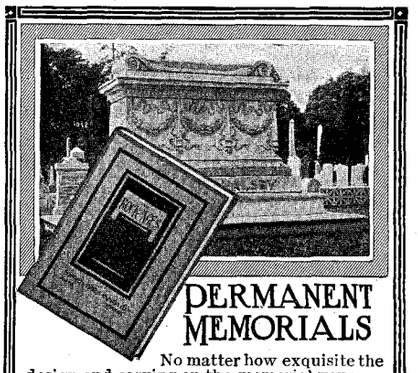

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